

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

VOL XV NO. 179-

BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 26 1927

ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DEHOBI TALAO

A Thrilling Romance Showing the evils of mixed marriages!

"EAST OF SUEZ"

7 Parts—China and Shanghai—mode of life in Oriental Country—Rudyard Kipling's famous poem "Ship Me Somewhere"

"EAST OF SUEZ"

POLA NEGRI

Supported by NOAH BEERY, ROCKLIFFE TELLOW and EDMUND LOWE.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru	27th "	2nd Dec.
Indo Maru	14th Dec.	23rd "
Heyo Maru	15th "	30th "
Shinoh Maru	16th "	31st "
Hankow Maru	17th "	31st "
Celebes Maru	25th "	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—
C. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."

Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12.0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES: Abohar, Amritsar, Ambala City, Ambala Cant, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Jullunder, Jaranwalla, Jammu, Jhelum City, Jhang, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Multan City, Muzaffargarh, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, Srinagar, Thana, Wazirpur, Yarnal.

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager, Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR Speedy Recovery FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shiltri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.

Managing Director

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920. BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS Rs. 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

Byulla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue. Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1932).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad. LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application. A. G. CHAY.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 96,500,000

BRANCHES: Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Canton, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Saigon.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES: { 1924 Rs. 3,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
{ 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 }
{ 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIAL.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATES.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies, 137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA. AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Uleer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent COMPTONETER OPERATOR. Raw and inexperienced men need not apply. Salary according to qualification. Apply to the ESTATE AGENT, Bombay Improvement Trust. 29568

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi. A. R. 551.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANIC LINO-OPERATOR for East Africa. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2053, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 29556.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Intelligent influential young men, desirous of earning any figure from Rs. 100/ TO Rs. 1,000/ PER MONTH and upwards WITHOUT ANY RISK or much investment as our District, Taluka, Town and village representatives and willing to work on LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. Those having experience in insurance line preferred. Apply at once to Mr. B. M. ATRIYA, Chief Agent, THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LTD., Nanjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 29473

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. A

WANTED

WANTED—QUOTATIONS for two sets of DYNAMOMETERS with ENGINE (preferably Diesel type) of 50 to 100 K.W. each D.C. with Switch Board, etc., and also posts and copper wires. The vendor will be required to have the same installed at Gaya, and give trial, to the satisfaction of the Government Electrical Inspector, Bihar and Orissa before getting full payment. D. L. KHANDELWAL, Merchant, Gaya. R569

PHOTOGRAPHY.

H T GRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A nice BANGALOW, suitable for change of air at Karla reputed for refreshing healthy climate, Tuberculosis even cured in this health resort. Apply Box 2054, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." R571.

TO BE LET—A newly built one storied BUNGALOW with up-to-date electric fittings and garage sea shore at Napasansa Road. Apply Box No. 2052 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R566

TO BE LET—BANDRA Two SHOPS at Hill Road opposite Convent School, near Electric Power House. Apply IRANI on premises. 29557.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts, Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultan's figs apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices Postage included. D. ARBROS. Srinagar, Kashmir. R29503

FOR SALE.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter. Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifold and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ Co. "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

KAKOMI CHEER YOU. Kakomi Dosotis for Curtains, Pordabs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Laid in a number of pleasing colours, samples of Kakomi Dosotis will be sent on application. Price for size 36" x 37" Rs. 13 per yard. THE RIGHT BATH-MAT. A bath mat's life is not a happy one! out Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Unbleached Rs. 1-15 each. Bleached Rs. 2-3 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI. Kakomi Pajamas are soft and fleecy and admirably suited to Pyjama wear. Get a suit this winter and see the difference. No. 1502 As. 15 per yard. No. 1503 As. 11 per yard.

THE CANNON COTTON MILLS, CO. CANNON COTTON MILLS, CO. K2

FOR SALE—PURE SILK SARIES. Cream colour best stuff in sizes 5. 5-1/2 6 yards by 44 inches at reduced prices Rs. 2/18 per yard PACKING POSTAGE FREE. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. Particulars from PURISON Regd., Ludhiana. R570

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteract, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

Per Column
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Refusal advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MOTION to the following effect of which notice has been received will be placed before the Special Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 28th November, 1927, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time):-

From Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., seconded by Mr. B. G. Horniman—For voting a cordial Address of Welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on his arrival in Bombay.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th November, 1927. 29565

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Split Receipts Nos. 2014 and 2015 in respect of ten ordinary shares Nos. 157481 to 157490 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. Jainarain Hindumal Dani, have been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate split receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Dated 24th November, 1927.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit
No. 1701 of 1926. 29566

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY TINS, CASKS AND STEEL BARRELS.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the following during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1928:-

- (1) Empty kerosine and colza oil tins from Parcel.
- (2) Cases with 2 empty kerosine and colza oil tins from Parcel.
- (3) Empty casks in good condition from Parcel.
- (4) Empty steel barrels in good condition from Parcel.
- (5) Empty kerosine and colza oil tins from Jhansi.
- (6) Empty kerosine oil cases and broken pieces of same from Jhansi.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Controller of Stores, Parcel, on payment of Re. 1/- per form, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1927.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
24th November, 1927. 29559

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Office and Bank concerned:-
22 cases Panelled Glass Bottle size 4 oz. each containing 5 gross.
2 cases Boots and Shoes (Ladies and Infants) sizes 2 to 7 about 210 Pairs.
54 gross Gas mantles 12 pieces in box.

The property of M. Webb, Esq., Collector of Belgaum—Household furniture such as cupboards, dining tables, chairs, writing tables, meat safes, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office S.H. gram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NULL BAZAR, NEAR KHANDOBA'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaisanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Vishram, the equitable mortgagees and with the consent of Lavji Meghi, the assignee of the Decree dated 1st March, 1926, and also with the consent of Gopalji Ramji, the 1st defendant, the Mortgagee in Suit No. 3329 of 1925 (Keshavji Damji vs. Gopalji Ramji and Khimji Vishram), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:-

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated on the Western side of Khoja Street containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 1642, New No. 8769, Old Survey No. 1316, and New Survey No. 4724 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7274 and Street No. 44 and bounded on the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Vajir Rajee, on the East by the Khoja Street, on the South by the Temple of Khandoba and on the West by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaisanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1927, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT MAZAGON, MHATARPACHADY CROSS, LANE, "AMBAWADY," NEAR TRAM TERMINUS IN MR. MATHURAS GOKULDAS'S BUNGALOW.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made to order household French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Casji and Others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass and platedware, brass table ornaments, dumbwaiters, electric 4 lights chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, one sweet toned rosewood cottage piano constructed by S. Rose and Co., glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, rich Persian and velvet pile carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almirahs, dressings chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, cane furniture coal stove, ice refrigerator, water filters, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, teapots, etc., etc.

1 5 Seater "Oakland" Motor Car No. 21000, 6 Cylinders, 22 H.P. in working order.

The property of J. Chatt, Esquire, Manager, Wallace Flour Mills, Ltd., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at New Gaudery, Laburnum Road "Aloo Villa" on above day and time, valuable household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dinner waggons, rich carpets, drawing room suites Chesterfield cabinets, ornaments, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, reclining sofas, hat stands, His Master's Voice Gramophone with records, Singer machine, typewriter, filter, etc., etc.

The property of W. M. Wakefield, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA OR COLBHAT LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Q. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4618 of 1923.
Bai Santok Plaintiff
vs.
Govinddas Tulsidas and
Another Defendants.

and
Suit No. 4706 of 1923.
Govinddas Tulsidas Plaintiff
vs.
Liladhar Madanji and others Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhodas & Co., Solicitors, High Court, pursuant to the Consolidated decree in the above suits, dated 15th January 1927 sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Vanka Moholla or Colbhat Lane without the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards and ninety-four upon one hundredth of square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 225, New No. 1728, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 157 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3194-95 and Street No. 5 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the 1st Colbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla or on towards the West by the 2nd Colbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla, on or towards the South by the property of Khurshedbai widow of Dosabhai Merwanji Dalal and on or towards the North by a Lane or passage a moiety of which belongs to the house on the other side thereof formerly belonging to Dossabhai Jamshedji and now belonging to Behramji Darabshaw Nariman and the other moiety whereof belongs to the premises offered for sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhodas & Co., Solicitors, at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1750 CASES BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, 590 LARGE SIZE SHEETS RIB GLASSES ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown in Ebrahim Mansion near Dongri Market and next to Khilafat Press on Sandhurst Road by order of Messrs. Mohite and Parekh, attorneys for the mortgagees-in-possession Messrs. Karimbhoy Gulam Hussein and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagees Ebrahim Khanbhai and Alihussein Gulam-hussein.

1750 cases Belgium Window Glasses of different sizes, 16 and 24 oz.
590 Large size Sheets Rib Glasses (loose)
1 Lot broken glasses.
1 Lot empty wooden cases.

Auction terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & CO.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Barde Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT, SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

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Seventh Edition.

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
26 Nov.	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,133
3 Dec.	RAZMAK	MOOLTANA*	10,602
10 "	RAJPUTANA	COMORIN*	20,847
17 "	RAJPUTANA	COMORIN*	16,568
24 "	RAJPUTANA	COMORIN*	15,132
31 "	RAJPUTANA	COMORIN*	11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA*	20,837
14 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA*	10,963
28 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
4 Feb.	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
11 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA*	16,568
18 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
25 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
3 Mar.	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
10 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
17 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
24 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
31 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
7 Apr.	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
14 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
21 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
28 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
5 May	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
19 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA*	16,568

*To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
" " Marseilles	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	54	52	
" " Marseilles	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
18th Feb.	MANORA	7,388
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
6th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1927		
13th Dec.	DELTA	Colombo Straits
17th "	ALIPORE	China and Japan.
31st "	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.
1928		
10th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits
31st "	KALYAN	China & Japan

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

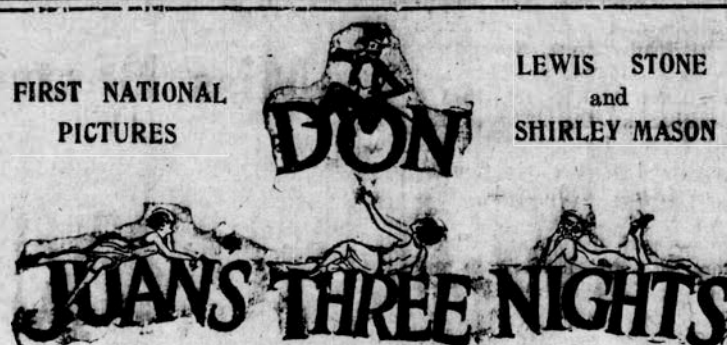
Date	Steamers	Tons
1927		
26th Nov.	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port- bunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi
28th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
30th "	BARODA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th "	ELLORA	Mombasa.
2nd Dec.	VARSOVA	Bombay via Karachi
7th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

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days every week. Local passengers for
Karachi can only proceed by the Friday
sailings when accommodation is not required
for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail
Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
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TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 4 P.M.
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HOUSE

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THE Cheerful Fraud

Starring
The one and only **REGINALD DENNY**

He came back to find the old home town all wet! So he borrowed
an umbrella from a beautiful stranger. You can have no idea to
what this acquaintance leads to till you see this

UNIVERSAL DENNY JEWEL

AT THE

UNIVERSAL PICTURE
HOUSE

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"FOX" COMEDY
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Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30-Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 P.M.

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that will live for ever!
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Scenario by

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with an all STAR CAST

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A COLOSSAL EPIC OF THE SCREEN

A wonderful Nightmare of Thrills—A true magnificence of the Orient—Its charm and
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Really a remarkable achievement

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N. B.—PLEASE NOTE.—The Picture "A Lover's Oath" which we were going to show from to-day,
is not passed by the censor. So we are sorry for that and as soon as that picture
is passed by the censor Board we will exhibit it soon.

For the Protection of Woman's Honor!
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Every man and woman of every community should see

SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S MASTER-PRODUCTION
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

REWARDS of BLIND
PASSION

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Starring Well-known Cinema Stars

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Colossal adaptation of General
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Prices Rs. 3; 2; 1; as 8 plus tax.
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Re. 1, As. 4 plus tax.
Booking at the Theatre.

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The Italian Grand Opera Co.

A NEW COMPANY OF ARTISTS DIRECT FROM

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SATURDAY 26th Nov. at 5-30 p.m. Matinee.

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BOOKING AT B. ROSE & CO. up to 5 p.m.;
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Commencing from 26-11-'27

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At the

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Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Don't Fail to See Thrilling Scenes.

The Story of the Film is much inter-
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To-Night at 9.

MYTHOLOGICAL PLOT!!
To-morrow at 4 p.m.

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(An Episode from RAMAYANA)

Written by the Well-known Playwright Mr. K. P. KHADILKER, Editor of
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will be staged by—

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

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SCIENCE has made impor-
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Old-type dentifrices failed to
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teeth you have.



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Based on modern research. Advised by
leading dentists the world over. You will
see and feel immediate results.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Money.—The money market has firmed considerably and call funds are now in demand at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. with numerous borrowers in evidence. The trade demand continues to mount and the latest settlement is Rs. 192.80 lakhs. The present increase in the cash balance of Rs. 42.69 lakhs may be regarded as of a temporary nature and occasioned solely by the substantial increase in Government deposits. Although the bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent., the market is still of the opinion that an increase will not be long postponed. The following are the fixed deposit rates: two months 4 1/4 per cent., three months 4 1/2 per cent., four months 4 3/4 per cent., six months 4 1/2 per cent. and 12 months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th instant shows an increase of Rs. 42.69 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 25,12,66,000 as compared with Rs. 40.69 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.19, a decrease of 0.12 per cent. under last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 19.72 lakhs. Loans, Cash credits and inland bills accounted have all increased by Rs. 44.51 lakhs, Rs. 0.77 lakhs and Rs. 83.95 lakhs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 225.92 lakhs to Rs. 8.50 crores probably due to payments for Treasury bills, while other deposits are down by Rs. 61.38 lakhs to Rs. 70.96 crores.

The seasonal weakness in the gilt-edged market is still emphasised with declining rates. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 76-3 to Rs. 75-8 and 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 107-3-6 to Rs. 106-14. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1937, fell to Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 102-12. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds receded to Rs. 105-10. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 104-8 and Rs. 105-12 and 1932 at Rs. 107-2. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan declined to Rs. 88-3 and 1934-37 to Rs. 93-15.

The currency return as of 15th instant indicates a decrease of Rs. 30.70 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 182.46 crores. Silver coins have likewise declined by Rs. 31.76 lakhs to Rs. 107.31 crores and bullion, under coinage by Rs. 6.15 lakhs to Rs. 7.13 crores, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The excessive decline in silver holdings is offset by an increase of Rs. 7.22 lakhs in Indian securities to Rs. 36.96 crores. The metal reserve ratio to circulation is 79.03 as against 79.11 a week ago.

The total amount tendered for Three Months' Treasury Bills was Rs. 1,18,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-0 and above amounting to Rs. 87,00,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected, the average rate of accepted tenders being approximately Rs. 98-13-4.

Exchange.—At the opening of the week sterling exchange was steady and somewhat dull, but as the week progressed firmer conditions developed. There is now inherent strength in exchange in consequence of the stronger position of money together with the augmented number of export bills appearing. The enquiry for all remittances still shows no expansion. The following are the forward rates: Ready and November 1s. 5 31/32d.; 15th December to the end of February 1s. 6d.; March 1s. 5 31/32d.; April 1s. 5 15/16d.; May 1s. 5 29/32d. and June 1s. 5 7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved during the week from 48.7 1/2 to 48.7 3/4, but closed at 48.7 1/2. French francs and the Belg. were almost stationary at 124.05 and 34.93. The Italian lira appreciated from 89.65 to 89.55.

On November 23rd, tenders to the amount of £150,000 at 1s. 6d. were accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th November, under the same conditions as previously announced.

The present Government buying rate for intermediates is 1s. 6d. It is reported that Government bought a fair amount at this rate.

The unexpected action of Government in buying intermediate T. T. at the Council rate instead of the usual premium rate of 1 3/4d. plus has occasioned no small surprise in Bombay market and has suppressed to a certain extent the buoyant tone prevailing. In the absence of other reasons, it is assumed that Government's action has been motivated by a desire to afford an opportunity to unsuccessful tenderers. However, in the mutual interest of Government and future tenderers, it would probably be best that adherence be given the fixed practice of 1 3/4d. premium. Otherwise there is the likelihood that the ardor and interest of tenderers will be dampened and this, of course, is hardly in the best interest of Government themselves.

Gold.—In direct reaction with improved exchange conditions the price of gold, both ready and forward, has declined to Rs. 21-7-0 per tola and general conditions are still quiet. The daily average off-take

is stationary at about 8,000 tolas, while stocks on hand have declined slightly to about 2 3/4 lakhs tolas. In London the price of gold has declined to 84s. 11 1/4d. Sovereign rates after receding to Rs. 13-6-6 and Rs. 13-6-9 for ready and forward, closed at Rs. 13-6-9 and Rs. 13-7-0 respectively. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, 9th December and 9th January settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring 449,400 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £139,400. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,32,447 in bar and coin.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of September last totalled 842,118 fine ounces as compared with 863,345 for August, 1927, and 839,939 for September, 1926.

Silver.—Buying by China banks together with firm Shanghai advances displaced the easy tone displayed in the silver market during the early part of the week and a rise of about one rupee per 100 tolas ensued. In our market a fair volume of transactions for American account was consummated, the bulk of which were on the selling side. After opening at Rs. 59-15 and reaching a low of Rs. 59-8, the price of ready silver rose sharply to Rs. 60-11 at the close. A marked improvement in the off-take has occurred; the daily average for the week being 135 bars. In consequence of substantial arrivals from abroad and Calcutta, stocks on hand now stand at about 3,300 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined early in the week from 2s. 7 1/16d. to 2s. 7d., but improved and closed at 2s. 7 3/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26 11/16d. and 26 5/16d. for ready and 26 1/2d. and 26 3/16d. for forward.

In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-11 and Rs. 59-8 for ready, Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 59-7 for 12th December settlement and Rs. 60-6 and Rs. 59-6 for 12th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £85,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,029 bars from abroad and 500 bars from Calcutta, and Rs. 3,15,451 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £100,000.

Shares.—Approaching settlement conditions together with profit-taking brought about an easier trend in the share market following a steady opening. In spite of a substantial dividend declaration by the Currimbhoy group, these shares have not responded mainly as a result of unloading by bulls.

Brighter conditions have obtained in the miscellaneous section with notable advances in cement and steel shares. In the former, Bundi Cement went up to Rs. 40 and Katni Ordys from Rs. 238-12 to Rs. 250. Tata Iron Ordys improved from Rs. 63-12 to Rs. 67-2 with Defds from Rs. 226-4 to Rs. 233-12.

Imperial Bank shares suffered a slight decline from Rs. 1,437-8 to Rs. 1,430. Bank of India and Central Bank shares kept steady.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Since our last our market has continued to remain quiet and featureless and prices have experienced a further decline to the extent of 1/4 of an anna per lb. around and turnover during the week has been very limited. Reports from all consuming districts go to show that the demand is comparatively very slack and this has been causing anxiety to the dealers inasmuch as in the cold weather they have been all along expecting a better demand and better off-take, particularly in coarse counts. Stocks with the Mills here as well as in up-country markets have been increasing and although most of them have not been inclined to make sales at any lower rates, if cotton goes down further dealers believe, they will have to sell at lower rates. The important event during the week has been the publication of the American Spinners' report, which has proved to be a bullish document, but has been followed by considerable selling pressure and as a result there has been no confidence amongst the dealers and the consumers and as they are afraid that the prices in yarns might decline further they have been buying very carefully and in small lots only. The whole market has therefore been in a hesitating mood and it seems as soon as the cotton prices become steady there will be some improvement in demand and during this cold weather the off-take must show improvement in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester reports are not at all encouraging and prices have not at all declined to any extent to enable any free business in Manchester yarns. Only small lots have been done in an irregular way and on the whole business resulting is insignificant. Spot sales have been moderate in most cases at a loss and the dealers do not feel inclined to effect purchases in these favourable times.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been no special change to report but in the absence of satisfactory

demand from consuming centres, prices have declined further to some extent and the off-take has only been moderate. No doubt current prices have been very attractive but buyers have been waiting simply with a view to obtain their requirements still at better rates and as a result the turnover has been smaller. Import Houses have been doing small business and have been quoting higher rates in some cases. Exchange has remained steady at about 126 whereas Sanpin has been fluctuating in sympathy with cotton.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Market has remained very quiet during the week with a limited off-take and prices are more inclined to decline to some extent further. Quotations from foreign markets are yet very firm and it seems that the makers on the other side are well engaged and do not care for further business at least for sometime. The tendency is therefore hopeful and the demand is likely to improve as soon as the rates become steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have not been able to sell any decent quantity owing to buyers offering at lower rates, and a few sales have been recorded particularly in coarse counts, by some of the Mills on the basis of As. 7-1/2 to 8 for 6-1/2s and As. 8-1/2 to 8-3/4 for 10-1/2s. Demand from the consuming centres is extremely limited as usual in the declining market but the undertone in the market seems to be quiet healthy and as soon as cotton prices become steady we feel in all likelihood prices in yarns will show improvement. It is to be particularly noted that some of the Mills have stopped spinning yarns on account of very low prices inasmuch as if they continue their old qualities they are put into heavy losses owing to very deplorable condition of the yarn market at the moment. The future course of the market depends much more on the trend of the cotton prices but we do not look for any further decline in prices and on the other hand if demand shows some improvement prices will also experience some rise in course of time.

PIECE-GOODS.

During the week, the local piece-goods market showed slight improvement in the up-country demand. Prices do not show any change in the absence of substantial demand. English cloth are difficult to sell and there is complete absence of wholesale demand. Holders are willing to part even at lower rates as goods booked for coming months are likely to increase stocks. Local mills cloth showed a better feeling, however the volume of business is far from satisfactory. Japanese cloth are quiet with a very limited enquiry.

Reports received by to-day mail from Manchester state that there is no change in the situation. Buyers overseas are still adopting a waiting attitude and cables received indicate belief in lower prices, however, it is anticipated that if prices of raw cotton decline to 10d., there will be large buying. The mill spinning for local trade are reported to have experienced more enquiry due to increased demand for fancies and art silk mixtures. In the yarn section the situation continues very difficult and prices have been reduced. The crisis caused by the difference between the Yarn Association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association raised in an acute form the question of control. When the two Associations formed an alliance there were those in the trade who predicted that dual control could not be successful.

The crisis has been caused by the Federation rejecting the principle of sectionalisation of the American Cotton spinning Branch of the industry. The Yarn Association passed a resolution asking the directors to consider whether it was desirable to have to Associations and whether they would advise their members to withdraw from the Federation.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Ready prices this week have advanced by about 4 annas per cwt. and have ruled steady with fair purchase enquiries throughout the week. Our Forward market also was unchanged at the outset of the week under review, improved by about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in near positions old crop during the middle of the week. The close of the week records a feeling of ease and prices show a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in old crop and 5 annas per cwt. in new crop July-Aug-Sept. shipment prices. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14/14 and Rs. 14/10 for Ready Sugar, sh. 14/6 and sh. 14/2 for October sh. 14/8 and sh. 14/4 for November, sh. 14/9 and sh. 14/6 for December, Rs. 10/2 and Rs. 9/13 for Jan-Feb-March, and Rs. 10-4 and Rs. 10/1 for July-Aug-Sept. shipment for Java Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Java Sugar. The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 9/11 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Howrah sh. 14/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October sh. 14/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov. sh. 14/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Dec. sh. 14/6 1/2 per cwt. F. B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 10/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.
Nov. sh. 14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Dec. sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 14/0 per cwt F.B.H.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
This demand for ready Sugars was fairly good and with stronger advices from

Java prices both for ready and forward positions have been advanced by 3d to 6d. per cwt. all round. There was good enquiry for all positions and a large business has been done in White Javas November/December shipment at 14/4d. to 14/8 and January/March at Rs. 9/14 to Rs. 10/1/6 and July/September at Rs. 9/15 to Rs. 10/3 per cwt all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

It is reported that Paris Conference will meet again at Berlin and that Dutch and Java producers are anxious to join and co-operate with Cuba and European Beet growers to curtail the crop and hence there was good demand for New crop Javas.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with fair business doing. Java reported a stronger market Trust having refused to sell New crop Javas under 16.50 guilders with a large business doing. Since yesterday the demand has fallen off and near positions have declined by 1/4 of a gilder while New crop is firmly held.

London and American Terms fluctuated within narrow limits, the former 1-1/2d per cwt. and later 2 points.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

(Messrs. LEWIS & JONES).

Bombay, Nov. 25.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Firm money conditions have been responsible for some selling of 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper and 5 per cent. of 1945-55 loan as forecasted is our last week's report. Business continues difficult in the absence of buyers and we cannot see any prospect of an early revival. A rise in the bank rate is probable in the near future which may bring out sales of bonds by weak holders.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Better business has resulted in this section, mainly in the shares of the Currimbhoy group. The Pambhoy Mill announces an interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share, Pearl, Rs. 20 and Crescent Rs. 4. Pabaney has risen to 301-1/4, and Currimbhoy to 282-8. Rises have also taken place in Kohinoor to 292-8, Hindustan to 2400, Indian Manufacturing to 1600, Lakshmi to 6900, Vishnu to 5100, and Sassoon Silk to 83. It is yet too early to say to what extent the majority of these improvements is justified although we hear that conditions in the cloth and yarn markets are a shade better.

In the Finlay group, Finlays are steady at 157-8 but sellers of Swan are unable to find buyers. Gokaks have sellers at 142-8 with buyers scarce. Business for the December settlement finishes on the 30th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

This week's turnover has been very satisfactory and the public appear to be taking more genuine interest than for some time past. Investors have reaped handsome profits in a short time and should consider the advisability of securing a portion of their gains.

Bank Shares:—Imperials continue quiet at 1430 and 355. Baroda Banks are scarce at 97 as are India Banks at 83. The latter still look cheap. Centrals are called 27-2.

Railway Shares:—Investors attention having been attracted to other sections of our market, there has been practically nothing doing in rail scrips and quotations are unchanged.

Cement Shares:—These shares continue to attract considerable interest and prices have advanced still further. Bundis close 33/12, Katni Ordys. 250, Indian 252-12, Punjab 12. Some large selling orders have been executed, the shares being absorbed easily.

Manganese Shares:—Both counters, Shiv rajpur and Central India Manganese remain fairly steady at 50 and 25-3/4 respectively in spite of rumours that this year's working are disappointing.

Shipping Shares:—Prices reflect a very steady tendency and we expect a gradual improvement taking a long view of the market. Bombay Steam quote 221/14 and Scindias 18/11.

Insurance Shares:—New Indias now quote 19 and Jupiter Ord. 11 without much business taking place.

Engineering Shares:—Aloeks have advanced to 343-3/4 whilst Tata Constn. have put on a point 64.

Iron and Steel Shares:—Tata Iron Ordys. have had a nonstop advance to 67 1/4 with the Defd. at 233/12. The former may quite possibly see 75 if the market continues in its present temper.

The 2nd Pref. are quiet around 92-8. The company's October production of finished steel is published as 37272 Tons as compared with 31900 tons for September.

Indian Iron Ordys. and Bengal Iron are steady around 22 1/2 and 19 and both look reasonable speculative counters.

Hydro and Electric Shares:—Judging by the improvement in several quotations in this group, the latest published balance sheets have served to restore market confidence after the various rumours circulated.

Hydro Ordys. are up to 1087-8 and Tata Power Pref. and Ordys. to 890 and 601-4. Those who have picked up Tata Power Pref. on our advice should stick to their shares. Andhra Valley Ordys. make no progress from 845 which includes the dividend, but should look up as soon as

Miss Beatrice Lillie advises PHOSFERINE



Lady Peel, more familiarly known to playgoers as the famous Revue Artiste of the London and New York "Charlot Revues," writes:—

"It is quite true to say that Phosferine helps me to do that 'little bit more' with the pace and zest which pleases the public. As one must work hard at being successful, and it needs a lot of unsparing and unflagging effort to keep it up, Phosferine always makes me feel sure that my stock of energy is well on the right side. I am sure that even the most overworked man or woman will in a short time agree with me that Phosferine makes the pressure of work less serious, and the enjoyment of leisure more frequent."

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Influenza Debility Neuralgia Fatigues Malaria
Indigestion Mental Exhaustion Loss of Appetite Brain lag Headache
Sleeplessness Maternity Weakness Lassitude Nerve Shock Anemia
Exhaustion Weak Digestion Neuritis Rheumatism Sciatica
Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.
Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER AND CO.)

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Steamers Seeds Seeds Seeds Seeds
-or month of 12 & 13 of 14 of 15 16 cwt &
of shipment. cwt. cwt. cwt. cwt. measur.

HULL—

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

January 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

LONDON—

November 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

LIVERPOOL—

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

January 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

February 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

March 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/

MARSEILLES—

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

January 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

February 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

March 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/

ANTWERP—

November 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/

December 17/ 18/ 19/ 20/

ROTTERDAM—

January 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

HAMBURG—

February 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

BREMEN—

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

HAVRE—

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

DUNKIRK—

December 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

BARCELONA—

January 22/ 23/ 24/ 25/

GENOA—

Dec/Jan 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

NAPLES—

Dec/Jan 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/

LENHORN—

Dec/Jan 18/ 19/ 20/ 21/

TRIFESTE—

Dec/Jan 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/

VENICE—

Dec/Jan 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/

NEW YORK—

March 19/ 20/ 21/ 22/

(Not Quoting.)

Remarks.—Market is steady.

Biners are nearly full for ready steamers and the market is a little strengthened.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 24.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 3-4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £19 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 1-2
National Bank £50
Eastern Bank £6 3-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85 3-4
Conversion Loan £75
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £103 1-4
Rupce Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71 1-8
Consols £54 7-8
War Loan 5 per cent. £101
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1-8
Hydro Sulphide, English 0 9 0
Acetic Acid 0 7 6
Formal-de-hyde 0 6 6
The above abnormally increased prices of Bleaching Powder are due to scarcity of ready stock and also to the expected small arrivals.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 24.
The New York and New Orleans
Markets were closed to-day.

PRIVATE CABLE.

The following private cable from New York dated 24th Nov. (6-30 p.m.) has been received:—

At private meeting lasting over four hours between representatives of South, to-day, rate at which crop was likely to be marketed was discussed. Facts disclosed showed that 25 per cent. crop was marketed at about 23.50 Cents, 25 per cent. at about 22.50 Cents, and 25 per cent. at about 21.50 Cents. Weak holdings were 100,000 and were being unloaded, causing disadvantage to South in view of decision not to hedge below 19.50. It was then decided to hedge to 15.50 if necessary. An average of 21.50 Cents would result, as against original expectation of 20 Cents crop. This large additional profit would enable extensive sowing next year. At present level spinners were more or less inactive. Lower prices were likely to start bullish activity. As 200,000 bales enders were to be offered to-morrow, 25th instant, and non-absorption was likely, South agreed to hedge. It is expected that as a result of these deliberations wide downward fluctuations may occur, till market position is defined.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.
New York, Oct. 27.
COTTON.

Prior to the publication of the Census Bureau mid-month ginning report on Tuesday the continuance of generally favourable weather conditions over the belt had encouraged a belief that the crop would be appreciably larger than that forecast by the Government early in the month. To the extent of hedge selling was added a steady volume of long liquidation and some short selling, offerings being gradually absorbed on the scale down by the trade who, however, showed no inclination to follow the moderate rallies which occurred from time to time. Throughout the decline the basis showed no signs of weakening except at a few scattered western points and while this fact prevented a broadening of the demand on the part of domestic and foreign spinners, shippers and merchants were active buyers, not only on account of the necessity for obtaining sufficient cotton to fill forward commitments but also, it is believed, because of the view held that the basis is likely to show further advances later in the season particularly on the grades below middling of which there is a scarcity.

The sharp advances which occurred after it became known that 8,178,978 bales had been ginned prior to October 15th pointed to the market being in a well liquidated condition and was due primarily to the figures being below private estimates. Despite the unreliability of ginnings at this time of the year as a guide of ultimate production, ideas of a crop in excess of the current official forecast—12,678,000 bales—were generally abandoned and sold-out bulls quickly regained confidence.

The trade whose recent heavy purchases would seem to have placed them in a fairly comfortable position, are maintaining a conservative attitude but the advance may easily go further in view of the statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture yesterday that he regards Tuesday's ginning figures as representing about two-thirds of the crop and that the good weather experienced of late has not added to the yield. We are at a loss to explain the reason for this statement which, although it may prove to be accurate, is equally reprehensible, coming from a high Government official, as the forecast of lower prices made some time ago by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At this period of the reason no statement regarding the final yield can be based on anything but conjecture but this may be overlooked and it is not unlikely that more importances will be attached to Secretary Jardine's views than they deserve.

For the time being it may be advisable to adhere to the long side until we feel that the next Government crop indication which is scheduled for publication on November 15th, may prove disappointing to recent buyers and we would be disposed to accept moderate profits as they materialize.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales 1927-28
Receipts to date 23-11-27 4908000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-27 47000
Exports to date 23-11-27 2823000
Stock at Ports 18-11-27 2500000
Stock Interior Towns 18-11-27 1291000
Stock Liverpool 18-11-27 975000
Visible Supply 18-11-27 5999000
Quantity in Sight 18-11-27 7824000
Receipts to date 23-11-27 6536000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-27 80000
Exports to date 23-11-27 3750000
Stock at Ports 18-11-27 2670000
Stock Interior Towns 18-11-27 1412000
Stock Liverpool 18-11-27 940000
Visible Supply 18-11-27 6172000
Quantity in Sight 18-11-27 9079000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

LIVERPOOL.

BOMBAY OPERATORS BOUGHT—
BETTER SPOT DEMAND—FUTURES
5 TO 2 POINTS HIGHER—SALES
10,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Buying orders from Bombay and increased spot demand induced Liverpool futures market to open firm at a rise of 5 points against an expectation of a decline of 2 points on parity with previous day's New York close. As soon as the buying was over prices ruled rather quiet and lost about 2 points. Thereafter the market ruled steady and towards closing, better feeling recovered the decline. The net change was a rise of 5 points in the near futures while distant deliveries closed 2 points higher. Middling American spot prices improved 10 points to 11-12d. per lb. and sales of ready cotton were estimated at 10,000 Bales.

The Empire futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points January and March deliveries quoted at 10.59 and 10.56 respectively. The Egyptian futures market ruled quiet but steady and improved 7 points.

Cotton at 11d. and below is becoming a favourable purchase. However there is absence of impressive buying and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The ginning report issued on the 21st instant showing 10,899,000 Bales ginned up to 13th instant has stimulated ideas that the crop is not over 12 1/2 million Bales. A crop of this size is certainly below world requirements of the year but large carry over and disappointing textile demand, have forced consumers not to buy other than immediate requirements. There is absence of outside speculation and though higher prices are generally looked for, we do not see sufficient reason for a marked improvement in the values. However, on account of recent long liquidation the technical situation is rendered healthy and the action of the nervous short covering before the preliminary forecast of the Bureau on the 8th proximo, we believe, steadier markets with moderate improvement in prices are not unlikely.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
(10-30 a.m.)—"Market improved on Bombay straddle buying, and expected better spot demand."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D/24th instant (4.5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—
"The market will be mainly dependant on consumption. Expect trade taking to decrease. Are not confident of higher prices."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Expected picking will be over about two weeks."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing
November	10.63 plus .05	
December	10.62 plus .07	
January	10.61 plus .05	
February	10.59 plus .04	
March	10.59 plus .04	
April	10.57 plus .04	
May	10.55 plus .04	
June	10.54 plus .04	
July	10.51 plus .04	
August	10.39 plus .04	
September	10.28 plus .03	
October	10.20 plus .02	
November	10.12 plus .02	
Middling Spot	11.12 plus .10	

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Suinde, Good	8.05 plus .05
Suinde, Fully Good	8.25 plus .05
Suinde, Fine	8.45 plus .05
Bengal, Good	8.05 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.25 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	8.45 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.70 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	9.20 plus .05
Broach, Good	9.30 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.60 plus .05
Broach, Fine	9.90 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
November	17.60 plus .07
December	17.71 plus .07
January	17.83 plus .07
February	17.89 plus .07
March	18.04 plus .07
April	18.04 plus .07
May	18.11 plus .09
June	18.13 plus .09
July	18.15 plus .09
August	18.15 plus .09
September	18.15 plus .09
October	18.00 plus .09
November	17.85 plus .09
Sakellariadis, F.G.F. Spot	18.85 plus .05

BOMBAY

CONTINUED BUYING—FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES—CLOSED RATHER QUIET.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Following a rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 388 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 392 1/2 on short covering and Commission Houses buying. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 388 392 1/2 388 392 1/2
Oomra D.J. 355 356 355 355 1/2
Oomra March 358 358 1/2 357 1/2 357 1/2
Bengal D.J. 323 323 322 322
Bengal March 327 327 324 324

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points higher. The forward market opened at Rs. 391 1/4 for Broach A.M. delivery and ruled quiet on scattered long liquidation by local operators influenced by easier Liverpool cables. The market closed rather quiet and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 391 1/4 391 1/2 389 1/2 390
Oomra D.J. 354 354 352 1/2 352 1/2
Oomra March 356 356 355 355
Bengal D.J. 321 321 320 320
Bengal March 324 324 323 323

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 25.
November	237.20 plus 1.20
February	247.30 plus 1.50
May	252.30 plus 1.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 25.
Bengal Dec/Jan	323
Bengal March	325
Broach Apr/May	391
Oomra Dec/Jan	355
Oomra March	357

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUR. & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Nov. 25.
Since 1st September	
In full-pressed	Yester- This Last
Bales.	day year year
Kandesh	1,855 16,440 8,841
Central India	366 5,564 6,729
Barsi and Nagar	840 11,061 2,935
Hyderabad-Gaonani	36 3,083 110
Bevar	4,555 53,984 12,058
Central Provinces	3,753 13,120 873
Total Oomras	9,325 1,06,282 31,006
Dholera	68 14,353 3,029
N.W. Provinces	2,143 35,553 10,103
Rajputana	110 6,452 5,632
Sind-Punjab	607 14,828 4,036
Broach	2,444 134
Coompta and Dharwar	2,339 6,193
Westerns-Northerns	2,795 6,950
Cocoanada	202
Tinnevely and Cambodia	6,052 4,436
Fersian	43 2,686 1,964
American	18,590 24,840
Egyptian and African	166 5,442 15,510
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	2 5
Total	12,457 2,18,098 1,14,040

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 17th Nov.
In full-pressed	Yester- This Last
Bales.	day year year
Europe	951 77,302 44,834
Japan & China	560 68,656 30,244
Coast Ports	3,752 2,733
Up-country by Rail	20,317 22,930
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	7,335 770
Total	1,451 1,77,362 1,01,761

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Nov. 25.
Ready Delivery	
Mini. Terms	Contract
Dec. Jan.	
Bengal Superfine M.G.	345
Bengal Fine M.G.	335 pl. 7
Bengal F.G. M.G.	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	325
Wardha Hingt Fine M.G.	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380 pl.12/20 pl.18

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
The London market yesterday declined 1/8d. The Shanghai exchange being firm to-day, local shorts covered their sales. Prices have hardened to fairly high level and purchases are not advisable as the demand for ready is likely to fall off. Double option premiums for Magasar is As. 15 and Posh is quoted at Rs. 116. To-day's quotations as per Bullion Brokers' Association were as under:—

	26	9	0
London Ready	26	9	0
Forward	26	6	0
London-Sanghai	2	7	6
Opening	2	7	6
Closing	2	7	7
New York Cent. Closed.			
Silver Ready	60	12	0
Op. Hi. Lo. Clos.			
Margashirsha	60-7	60-14	60-10
Posha	60-4	60-10	60-6

GOLD.

	21	7	6
Ready	21	7	6
Margashirsha	21	6	9
Posha	21	6	9
Narandas Motilal Native			
Gold Bars touch 96-97.			
98-99	21	7	6
National City	21	9	6

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Castor-seeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/10; highest Rs. 48/14; lowest Rs. 48/4; closing Rs. 48/5/6.
Cotton-seeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/9; closing Rs. 4/6/9.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/14; highest Rs. 56/; closing Rs. 55/12.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 24.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. January shipment sellers 50-9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Jan-Feb. shipment sellers 49-9.
Wheat, South Australian, Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers 53-6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, November shipment sellers 52-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D L 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M. at D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/2.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M. at D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P 121 3/4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 176.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 154 3/4.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 274.

London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11-1/4.

London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26-9.

London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26-6.

Tone of Silver—Quiet and steady.

China sold. Very little business doing.

American Cross Rate Dol. 487-23/32.

Paris Cross Rate Fres. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2.
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Firm.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

	375	375	pl.11	pl.9
Yeston Fine M.G.	375	375	pl.11	pl.9
Arvi Fine M.G.	360/62			
Amraoti Fine M.G.	358/60	-1	-2	
Khamgaon-Akola	353/55			
Fine M.G.	353/55	-4/5	-7	
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	348/50	-5	-10	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	348/50	-5	-10	
Mutha Fine M.G.	348/50	-5	-10	
Nanded/Purna Best	380			
Quality	380			
Purna Average	360			
Quality	360			
Broach Fine M.G.	380			
Broach F.G. M.G.	380			
Western Good M.G.	380			
Western H.G.	380			
Cambodia Fine M.G.	425			
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	405			
Compta F.G. M.G.	405			

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Nov. 25.
100 H. Nenshi	Amraoti 353
100 Jetha Derji	Khandesh 351
100 Do.	Aket 349
100 Forbes and Co.	C. P. No. 2 378
100 Do.	Shegaon 353
100 A. Damodar	Shenon 351
100 N. Fathalli	Benar 350/351
100 Colaba Land	Kudchi 403
100 P. N. Mill	Ben 355
100 Do. Mill	Amraoti 356
100 Do.	Mulnapur 350
100 Volkart Bros.	Khandesh 350
100 H. Rambhagat	Dhuin 351

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY



The Genuine
Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 24th inst.
Wheat 5,848 cwt.
Linseed 2,473
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 197
Gingellyseed 1,707
Poppyseed 6
Groundnuts 24,487
Castorseed 2,353
Rice 2,500
Myrabollams 21,899
Cottonseeds 2,700
Mowrased 1,752
Gram 604
Jowar 185
Maize 2,998 tons.
Coal

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Wheat May 7 10 0
Wheat January 7 10 6
Linseed May 10 7 0
Wheat Pice Spot 7 10 0
Wheat Pice January 7 10 0
Wheat Karachi Ready 7 10 0
Linseed Bold Spot 10 2 0
Linseed Small Ready 9 15 0
Teelseed White Dec-Jan. 13 6 0
Teelseed Kheshani Dec-Jan. 10 0 0
Castorseed Ready 50



A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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Address: P.B. 435, Bombay, or P.B. 204, CALCUTTA.

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Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for Hindu or Hindoos)
It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothing, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the undersigned.

Vallabhaji Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

For Smartness and Vitality use Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used-up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.

Price—A phial of 30 pills, Rs. 10/-

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficiency to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.

Price—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15/-

Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavnagar,
Head Office:—Jammagar (Keshavnagar)
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Such as Chair Canvases, Green
Canvases, Brown Canvases, and
Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retail
orders, local as well as foreign,
will be promptly executed
at moderate price.

Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 25.

JUTE.

Albion 600; Alliance 720; Anglo India 542; Auckland 418; Barnagore 326; Bally 344; B. 19/8; Belvedere 775; Budget 720; Calcutta 800; Chapdani 220; Clive 53/10; Craig 7; Cheviot 412; Dalhousie 630; Delta 755; Empire 72; Fort Gloster 1,200; Fort William 495; Gondalpara 1,525; Gouropore 1,015; Hukumchand 24/12; Hooghly 112; Howrah 66/8; Kamarhaty 912; B. Iron 18/14; Kankannarrah 688; Kelvin 1,220; Khardah 715; Kinnion 1,280; Landsdowne 535; Lawrence 840; Lothian 650; Nairhati 715; National 40; New Central 800; Northbrook 76/8; Nuclea 61/12; Orient 355; Presidency 14/8; Reliance 94; Standard 610; Union 880; Daverley 9/8; Hessian 17/13; Jute 60/8.

COTTON.

Bengal-Nagpur 29/8; Dunbar 250; New Loan 88/1.

COAL.

New Kenda 6; B. I. Corporation 4; Burma Corp 9/4; I. I. Still 22/4; Madon Theatres 5; Imperial Bank 1440; Imperial Conty. 358; 3-1/2 per cent Paper 75/8; 45/55 Loan 107.

Remarks.—Jute Shares steady. Cottons and Coals remained unchanged. Government Securities were quiet.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay Nov. 25.

During the week under report, a total of 324 tons of Northern Navigation Coal from S. S. "Wynacore" has changed hands at 27/ sh. per ton c. i. f. Bombay, also a hold of about 1500 tons of Witbank Coal from S. S. "Homayun" has changed hands as huddled. Otherwise the market is quiet with very little inquiry. A cargo of First Grade Bengal Coal is reported due Bombay on 5th December, and the coal from the same is offered at Rs. 12/5 per ton f. o. b. Bombay, weighed and delivered into buyers' lighters along the steamer.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

18-11-27 S. S. "Wynacore", Northern Navigation, Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
19-11-27 S. S. "Homayun", Witbank Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 26TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jashimaharaj Jothubhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are born with a very weak heart and head, and, therefore, will receive, in this wretched, selfish, world, many hard blows, and, occasionally, kicks, as whatever philosophers may say to the contrary, this queer world of ours affords no protection to physical and mental weaklings like you. Your head is outwardly big, but it contains precious little—like those of some of our present-day alleged politicians who, in view of the merciless I. P. C., shall remain nameless. It is exactly like that of an inhabitant of Baghdad who went to Kazwin. He wrote out a letter to his family, but finding no messenger (it was the time when the railway traffic facilities in Baghdad were as many as they do exist (?) now in Cutch or Kashmir) he went himself to Baghdad with the letter and arriving at home, sweet home, stayed outside the door. Members of his family asked requested, "sanjaved," and prayed to and worshipped him to enter the house; but he would not do so, saying "my object in coming here was merely to bring this letter"; and with these words he left again, leaving the letter with them! As regards your domestic and romantic affairs, not being firm-minded or able to distinguish between the real and the artificial, you will be "swept up by the first pair of blue eyes you meet in the street"; as our dear G. B. Shaw would say.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

23-11-27 S. S. "Akbar", Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
2-12-27 S. S. "Eastlea", Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co. and S. S. Shethia and Co.
5-12-27 S. S. "Clintonia", Bengal 1st Grade, Shivarux C. Cumbata and Co.
7-12-27 S. S. "Zavani", (Noonodih-Jitpur and Desharghar Coal (Manohar Behar), Gandhi and Co.
10-12-27 S. S. "Hoiza Maru", Noonodih-Jitpur, Madhavilal and Co.
13-12-27 S. S. "A Steamer", McNeil's Desharghar, Ponati and 17 seam, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales	Darukhanna
Cardiff all large			Rs. 26/8
Northern Navigation Durban Navigation Burnside	26/9 Sh.	Rs. 21/	
Desharghar	Rs. 17/4	Rs. 18/12	
Lochna/Ponati	Rs. 17/-	Rs. 18/8	
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 17/-	Rs. 18/8	
Noonodih-Jitpur	Rs. 16/8		
Noonodih-Desharghar	Rs. 17/4		
McNeil's Desharghar	Rs. 16/12		
Ponati (and 17 seams)	Rs. 16/8		

Bengal 1st Grade Rs. 16/8

LONDON BAR GOUD.

	London, Nov. 24.
Spot	26 9-16
Forward	26 3-8
B. Gold, Fine, per oz.	244 11 1-4

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY

INDIAN CEMENTS HARDENED

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened better than yesterday's closing prices. However, there was absence of any large business and prices fluctuated within a small range. The speculative commitments are greatly reduced in this section, and general outside interests have focussed their attention on industrial shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fairly good turnover of business is to be found in Cement, Bombay Burmah, Tata Steel, Alcock, steamer and Hydro Shares. There is persistent demand for Indian Cement shares which rose to Rs. 278/12 to-day and prospects of reaching to Rs. 300/ are not far off. Katni Cement ruled steady. Tata Steel ordinary and Deff. Shares ruled steady but higher prices long liquidation checks further improvements. Alcock are in good demand. Bombay Steamer is keeping firm.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities ruled easy in absence of enquiry.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 83/8.
Baroda (100/0) 14 p.c. 96/8.
Central Co-operative Pd. 50 2 p.c. 66.
Central (5) p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (45/5) 8 p.c. 53/8.
Imperial (100) 1430.
Imperial Contributory (100 Pd.) 16 p.m. 353.
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.
Bund Portland Cement (10) 39/12.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
India Cement 350 (0) 27/3.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 820.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 800.
Punjab Cement (D) 15.
Punjab Cement (D) 12/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 50/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.
Ahmedabad Pratej (500) 16 p.c. 910.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 105.
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1/2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1/4 p.c. 101.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79.
Mynasingsh (100) 5 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot-Narowal (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 106.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.
Ahmedabad Electric (100) 95.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) 4 p.c. 846/4.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 144/6.
Bombay Tramways P. (30) p.c. 70/8.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 1096/4.
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 880.
Tata Power O (1,000) 603/12.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.
PRESS COMPANIES.
Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shapapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 327/8.
Mannad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 53 2/4.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.
SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advances (100) Rs. 10 4/10.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 327/8.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 991/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 54/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 495 xd.
Century (100) 490.
Crescent (100) 212/8.
Colaba Mills 153/12.
Dawn (250) 80 703/12.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Pd.) 0-15 0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120.
Faulstich Mill 972/8.
Frangji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 31-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokul Mills 142/8.
Indulek Malman (100) 373/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 267-8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil 296/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil 292/8.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 6310.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 120.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 497/8.
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 86/4.
Morarji Coudas (1,000) 50, 2150.
New Great Mills 881/4.
Pabani Mills 200, 918/12.
Peark Mill 250, 625.
173 Simplex 73, 192/8.
Swadeshi (100) 192/8.
Phoenix (100) 440.
Simplex (100) 192/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (300) 3 1/2 83.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 543-12.
Swar Mills (100) 16, 152-8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 41/8.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 2 85.
Vishnu Cotton P. (300) 7 p.c. 630.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown (nil) 347/8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 25.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/32 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/15.
4 per cent Loan due 1930/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-12.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-13.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107/2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/2.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett. 1945-45 Rs. 106-15.
Tone of Market.—Weak.

WEEKLY KARACHI SHARE REPORT.

(Gulab and Co, Stock and Share Brokers)

Karachi, Nov. 22.

The Railway shares have been an active market. Both Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds have been short and the demand remains unsatisfied. The Larkhanas are paying an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 2 per share for the half year ending 30th September 1927. The Sind Lights have been a dull market.

In Electrics both Karachi and Hyderabad Electrics have firmed up in the absence of sellers. The Karachi Electrics have declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 4/8 per share for the half year ending 30th September 1927.

NAME OF THE COMPANY

PAID-UP

PRESENT

Sind Lights 100-0-0 140-0-0 C-D

Sind Lighterage 100-0-0 130-0-0 C-D

Larkhana Jaso 100-0-0 88-0-0 C-D

babad 100-0-0 85-0-0 C-D

Upper Sinds 100-0-0 108-0-0

ELECTRICS:

Karachi Electric 100-0-0 109-0-0 C-D

Hyderabad Elec- 100-0-0 108-0-0

tries 100-0-0 108-0-0

DEBENTURES:

6 p.c. Karachi Port 100-0-0 112-0-0

Trust 100-0-0 112-0-0

FLOUR MILLS:

Karachi Flour 80-0-0 115-0-0

Mills 80-0-0 115-0-0

India Flour 60-0-0 110-0-0

Mills 60-0-0 110-0-0

Century Flour 100-0-0 100-0-0

Mills 100-0-0 100-0-0

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE Bladder Disorders



NATURE furnishes a number of symptoms to warn you when your bladder needs attention. The passage of water may be accompanied by scalding pain. You may notice streaks of blood, or particles resembling sand or gravel. Aged people experience difficulty in retaining their water, while with young children bed wetting is a common symptom of bladder inflammation. Take De Witt's Pills, as soon as you notice any of these symptoms and you will have no cause for worry for De Witt's Pills cleanse and strengthen the urinary organs and quickly restore health and strength.

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED
BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed
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Animal
Fats and
Harmful
Drugs or
Narcotics

Made and
Packed by
Patent
Machinery
Never
Touched
By Hand

22 CT. ROLLED GOLD EXPANDING BRACELET WATCH No. 300.



Very small size as per illustration, best bridge movement, accurate timekeeper, with solid rolled gold English made expanding bracelet, to fit any size wrist. Fully tested and Guaranteed for 5 years.
Price Rs. 10 each complete.
The Switzerland Watch Co.,
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HOROSCOPE MAKER.

GOVT. ASTROLOGER

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BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.

If not benefited, MONEY REFUNDED

We send a letter of Guarantee.

The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.

Dhanda Kavacha .. Rs. 8-8-0

Sarba Siddhikavacha .. Rs. 9-0-0

The Calcutta Astrological Syndicate,

19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

MUSLIMS FOR BOYCOTT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The arrogant affront of Lord Birkenhead has given a call to all the sons of Hindustan to sink all their differences and to stand as one solid body to give a courageous reply to the national insult hurled at their country. India has not lowered herself in the eyes of the world and in spite of the diplomatic manifestations of the bureaucracy in various forms, her sons have united to uphold the self-respect of their Motherland. Muslims, true to the noble principle of their religion which ordains them to be a free nation, have rallied round the same standard to give a fierce battle to the forces of Imperialism. But they must have been greatly enraged to read in the Imperialistic mouth-piece of Bombay certain utterances of one Mr. Anis Ahmed the Secretary of the so-called Muslim Federation. Mr. Anis Ahmed says that the Muslims are ready to accept the Commission. The self-made leader of the Mussalmans, ought to know that it costs him but little to talk in some erroneous way but it does a great wrong to the Mussalmans whose case is grossly misrepresented. Nothing could be more foreign to the heart of the Muslims than the servile acceptance of a Commission perfectly anti-national in its constitution. The Egyptians boycotted the Milner Commission, and would the Muslims of India tolerate the same servility to-day? The Muslims are as much at the back of the national movement as evidenced by the support of men like Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Ali Imam—as any other community to boycott the Simon Commission and men like Mr. Anis Ahmed and Sir Mahomed Shafi are very few.—Yours, etc.,

MUNIRUDDIN.

CANAL PROJECT COMMITTEE

DISSOLVED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A Government resolution states that a Committee was appointed to examine the anticipated revenue from the grand trunk canal project in all its bearings including the canal route and harbours and to report on the estimates of revenue and any material relevant to the consideration thereof. As it has now been decided by the Government not to proceed with the canal project the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare that the said Committee is hereby dissolved.—A. P.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot sellers 17 5-8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 24.

Silver—Market quiet.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in
London, Manchester
and Glasgow,
&c., &c.

Estimate will be
submitted on appli-
cation.

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GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co.

Engineers and Ironfounders,

Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA.

We are specially proud of having booked the latest Tom Mix starring vehicle "Teeth" for the current week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, and feel that you will surely want to see Mr. Mix, Tony, the wonder horse, and Duke the dog, in this William Fox special production. Never before have scenes in a motion picture been filmed in the presence of an actual forest fire. Never before has a motion picture company been permitted to approach the danger zone. Theatre patrons fortunate enough to view "Teeth" will get a new idea of the dangers that come from an on-sweeping curtain of flame, extending over six miles in width, destroying everything in its path. To produce such a scene artificially would be impossible. Not alone did the Mix company brave danger from the fire, but the men stood in constant peril at all times from falling timber, as most vividly shown. A story outstanding in its impressiveness. Programme also includes William Fox comedy in 2-reels "A Diving Fool."

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Women's Educational Conference, Malabar Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gandevi, 4 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. 10 Miles Walking Race, Colaba, 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English Mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m. Mr. S. Satya Murti to speak on Simon Commission and National Boycott, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

SUNDAY, Nov. 27.

Bombay Presidency Muslim League Annual General meeting, at 302, Princess Street, Dewjee Kanji Building, 5 p.m.

Opening ceremony of National Medical College Building, by Governor of Bombay, 5 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 27th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Thursday, the 24th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Urquhart" left Liverpool on the evening of 23rd instant.

DADAR MEETING POSTPONED.

A meeting announced to be held this evening at Dadar to protest against Royal Commission and preach boycott is postponed as there is a similar meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at the same time.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Common Jury, who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions and who have been classified in Group A are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the second floor this (Saturday) morning, the 26th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

MR. SATYAMURTI ON BOYCOTT.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Sri S. Satya-murti, M.L.C., will address on "Simon Commission and the National Boycott." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES.

A public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Mr. Burjorji Bhargava, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, Mr. Girijashanker Trivedi and others are expected to address the audience on "The Problems of the Indian States."

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

B. B. and C. I. Railway third class Season Ticket for one month ending 17-12-1927 between Elphinstone Road and Grant Road in favour of child Mangla Prasad has been found. The owner should take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, between hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Association, to elect office-bearers in place of the following members of the Managing Committee who have tendered their resignations:—

Mr. Pothan Joseph (President); Mr. K. S. Ramechandra Iyer (Vice-President); Mr. Subramania Iyer; Mr. P. B. S. Subramania Iyer (Hon. Treasurer); Mr. V. Narayan Iyer; Mr. T. P. Ananthan; Mr. J. N. Vaidyanatha Iyer; Mr. R. Venugopala Iyer (Hon. Secretary); Mr. A. Raja Rao (Hon. Auditor).

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HONOUR KING AMANULLA KHAN

APPEAL TO BOMBAY HINDUS

Pandit Gauri Shankar Bhargava makes the following appeal to all the leading Hindu Citizens of Bombay:—

You are well aware of the fact that His Majesty, King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan is as good a friend to his Hindu subjects as to the Mohammedans, and his impartial rule free from religious fanaticism is a record of his high mindedness in the history of Afghanistan. His many rulings of the legislature as to the susceptibility and the feelings of his Hindu subjects may not be injured and an open secret to those knowing something of Afghanistan. In my humble opinion, he is a true symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity as a ruling king and I wish that our Muslim friends will take a lesson of true Nationality from such big personage as Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Zoglu Pasha and King Amanullah Khan. It is therefore in the fitness of things that all the leading Hindu Citizens of Bombay should also join with Mohammedan friends to accord a hearty welcome to His Majesty on his coming visit to Bombay en route to Europe.

I am sure that far-sighted politicians like Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jaykar and Mr. J. Mehta etc. would surely give a lead to my humble appeal and show their true statesmanlike policy by according a hearty welcome to His Majesty in cooperation with Mohammedan friends.

HEARTY WELCOME TO MOHAMEDALLY HARARWALA

(From A Correspondent.)

ADEN, Nov. 19.

Mr. Mulla Mohamedally Shaikh Sharaf-ali Hararwala, M.B.E., J.P., the Chief partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedally and Company, with his partner Mr. Abdullahi M. Kera, J.P., came to Aden by S.S. "Narkunda" on Thursday,



"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir Salar Jang arrived in Bombay on Friday by the s.s. "Razmak."

the 17th instant, when he was cordially received by the elite merchants of the town on board the ship. All the merchants were introduced to him by his Aden firm manager Mr. Chimanlal C. Desai. On meeting all these gentlemen the Sheth was highly pleased and expressed extreme gratification and thanks.

From the date Mr. Hararwala has arrived here, not a single day has passed without himself being entertained by the leading merchants of the place.

Invitations have already been issued and he will be given an address by the mercantile community of Aden, his friends and well-wishers on Monday, the 21st instant at Merwan Bag. There will be a very great gathering on that occasion, the account of which will be despatched by the next mail.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	November 25.
To-day's Opening Rate	10.56
Difference	10.70
To-day's Closing Rate	+14
Difference	19.52
	-04

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	November 25.
To-day's Opening Rate	10.63
Difference	10.65
To-day's Closing Rate	+02
Difference	10.70
	+07

Broach Expectation Rs. 388

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Silver Ready	November 25.
Higher	26 12 0
Silver Forward	0 3 0
Higher	26 10 0
	0 4 0
Tone of Market:—India bought.	

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

BRITISH LABOUR M. P.'S VIEW

MESSRS. PURCELL AND HALLSWORTH TO ATTEND A. I. T. U. CONGRESS

Mr. A. A. Purcell, Labour M.P., fortention to place ourselves unreservedly in the hands of the Executive Committee of the A. I. T. Congress. It must be regarded as an official visit and consequently the order of this work must be determined by that body.

We realise that there is a vast difference in the methods at present being applied in a country with a hundred years of Trade Union organisations behind it and the methods which may needs be adopted in a newer country from the point of view of Trade Union history. We have no preconceived notions as to what should be done immediately but our plans will be formulated and developed to suit the needs of the case after the fullest collaboration

IN LABOUR'S SERVICE.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Purcell, M.P., and Mr. Hallsworth, members of the Central Council of the British Trades Union Congress, who arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Razmak" on Friday are besides being Fraternal Delegates to the All-India Trades Union Congress, on a mission of studying Labour conditions in India.

Congress for the purpose of general assistance in Trade Union organisations.

Interviewed by a representative of "the Chronicle," Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth said:—

The Congress at Edinburgh regarded the matter of supreme importance and are hopeful that the visit of the delegates will result in securing not only the most complete and up-to-date record of the conditions prevailing in India but also will prove of the highest value as a matter of assistance towards organising the Indian worker and giving the utmost publicity to the great work commenced by the All-India Trade Union Congress. The visit is being looked upon with the keenest interest by the British Trade Union movement and, in spite of all drawbacks, will mean a great concentration of effort for the general uplift of all workers in India. In these days particularly there should be not only a closer unity between the British and Indian workers but that active co-operation and personal touch in the fullest sense of the term.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

As to our work while here it is our intention to place ourselves unreservedly in the hands of the Executive of the A. I. T. U. Congress.

As to the length of our visit we can afford some three months actual work but as we say we will be in a better position to speak on this and may be other points after the consultation with the body concerned.

COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE.

Mr. Purcell interviewed about the Statutory Commission said:—

Speaking as a member of the British Parliament and one who has all through public life stood for representation of those most vitally concerned with any Committee Commission or Council and whose social, political and economic conditions must be in my view paramount because undoubtedly affected at most all points in the ultimate unhesitatingly say that no such Commission as the one now giving anxiety to the Indian Workers can be regarded as acceptable unless it includes a fair representation of the Indian Organised Workers and I shall stand for his without reserve.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Kelly, the popular Police Commissioner of Bombay, was among the arrivals by the English Mail on Friday. In the picture are Mr. and Mrs. Kelly.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR "CHRONICLE" OFFICE

COLLISION OF TRAM CAR AND MOTOR

A serious accident of motor-tram car collision took place on the Customs House Road just opposite the "Chronicle" Office on Friday afternoon, when a collision took place between a motor car and a tram car. As the latter was pulled back, a motor car which was following it struck against it. So violent was the impact of the two that pieces of glass from the motor car were thrown several feet ahead. A man sitting by the side of the driver was so seriously injured that the stream of blood which gushed out from his injuries could hardly be stopped by those who collected on the spot immediately after the accident. While ice was being applied to the wounds a European who was passing in a car picked up the injured man and took him to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.

It appeared a tram car No. 16 was going along Customs House Road from Mahadeo Narayan was also running the same way. Just near the halting station when the motor arrived, it bumped owing to uneven road and dashed against the foot-board of the tram car. The impact was so great that the driver of the tram car immediately applied the brake thinking some accident had occurred, but again the motor car collided with the tram car the second time and the jerk was so terrific that the wind glass of the motor car broke to pieces and struck Bala Savant, a friend of Mahadeo Narayan, who was seated with him cutting his large blood vessel. Mr. T. Morrison, a European, who was the only passenger in the tram car with the assistance of a number of men from the "Chronicle" staff removed Bala from the motor car and immediately conveyed him to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that his right side of the face was cut which divided the blood vessel. He died soon after admission. The owner of the car is one Mr. Lalubhai owning a grocery shop near Hotel Majestic. The motor car was entirely disabled and the two front wheels were disjoined. Rao Bahadur Raghunath-ram Tawde and Inspector Pull immediately repaired to the spot and instituted enquiries in regard to the accident. The tram traffic was suspended for about half an hour. The Coroner's inquest on the body of Bala Savant will be held to-day.

"INDIA AND CHINA."

CASE AGAINST PRINTER AND PUBLISHER WITHDRAWN.

Before Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and a Special Jury at the High Court. Sessions, S. S. Mirajkar and K. K. Chitalia, publisher and printer respectively of the proscribed pamphlet "India and China" were put up on the charge of sedition, under Section 124 A of the Penal Code.

When the case was taken up last Wednesday, the hearing was not proceeded with, as the prosecution wanted to consider its withdrawal in view of the acquittal of Philip Spratt, the author of the pamphlet.

On Friday, the Advocate-General intimated that the prosecution wanted to withdraw the case under S. 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship directed both the accused to be discharged.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. SPRATT

In our report of the public meeting held on Thursday evening to congratulate Mr. Spratt—Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, was reported to be among those present. Mr. Kanga was not present at the meeting and his name was included through inadvertence which we regret.

UNITY OF ALL RELIGIONS.

MEETINGS AT UJAIN

The mass meetings were held at Shri Gopal Temple from the 17th to 20th November to celebrate the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society, under the auspices of Vikram Lodge of the said Society in Piprai, (Gwalior State), where Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity, Mohammedanism, and Sikhism were represented by learned Followers of every Faith. It was a unique gathering where about 1000 to 2500 people assembled daily and listened with rapt attention, which created fellow feelings and Brotherhood among the peoples of all Faiths. This is the chief need of the present day. The enthusiasm was unprecedented and if we gatherings are held frequently quarrels and strife which are taking place, here and there in the name of religion will be the thing of the past.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT MR. TAIRSEE'S HOUSE

How a daring attempt to remove silverware from the house of Mr. L. R. Tairsee was frustrated at the eleventh hour was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on Friday. It appeared Mr. Tairsee was on the fourth floor of his house on Thursday afternoon and his servant went out after closing the doors of the third floor. Soon after Mohammedali Mohamed Hussein (35), a Mahomedan, entered the room, broke open the cupboard and was removing silverware when unfortunately for him the servant came and raised an alarm. Mr. Tairsee hearing the shouts for Help went down and arrested the culprit who was placed before Mr. Dastur subsequently. The police asked for a remand to trace the antecedents of the accused and the application was granted.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

URGENT NEED OF REFORMS.

The Bombay Women's Conference on educational reform met at the Mahabari Hall, Gandevi, on Friday under the presidency of Miss Chittopadhyaya.

Dr. Kashibai Nowranjee, the President of the Reception Committee, in her welcome address referred to the education of children and the difficulties that lay in their way. She was of opinion that the present system of education would have to be changed if the child were to take any interest in learning. At present the child dreaded going to school; and it was the teacher's scolding and displeasure that was at the bottom of the dread. It was allowed to play freely and have nothing to fear, it would not be reluctant to go to school.

Dr. Kashibai then pointed out the need of reforms in other directions. Many of the school buildings, she said, were in an insanitary condition, and little care was taken to safeguard the health of the children. Hours of study had also to be altered; because according to the present arrangement, children had to remain in school for six hours and more almost without sufficient food. There was also an urgent need for the introduction of new systems of education, such as the Montessori Dalton etc.

The President then dealt with the problem of child education. She referred at the outset to the resolutions passed at the All-India Women's Conference at Poona. She said she was struck by the presence of representatives of all castes and creeds there. In her message which she delivered in clear, ringing tones she described the true basis on which primary education was to be founded.

After the President had concluded her speech, three resolutions were moved and passed. The first was moved by the president herself and congratulated Rai Sahab Hari Bilas Sharada on bringing a Bill before the Legislative Assembly fixing the marriage age of girls, but requested the Select Committee to fix the marriage age of girls to 16 instead of 12 as proposed in the Bill and that of boys to 21.

The second and third resolutions were moved by Miss Engineer and seconded by Mrs. Shafi Trabji. These asked the Government (1) to remove the embargo on the use of any but the Departmental readers in Primary Schools, and (2) requested the Municipal Schools Committee to consider the question of organising a vernacular Publication Society for the provision of cheap and attractive literature for children.

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

MR. KADER PLEADS FOR PROTECTIVE DUTIES

Mr. E. A. Kader of Thana Match Works was examined on Friday by the Indian Tariff Board in the Institute of Science. The Thana Match Works, he said, was a proprietary concern. 90 per cent. of the capital was held by an Indian and 10 per cent. by a Japanese. The average turn-out per day was 800 to 1,000 grosses. The total strength of the labour employed was 400, out of which 130 were women. The competition to the industry was from Sweden and their Indian factories.

Witness suggested to increase the duty on foreign manufacture so as to protect the Indian industry. Witness purchased cases from Bombay and sometimes planks from the Continent. There was competition wood in some parts of India, but the railway freight was higher than what they paid on foreign wood. If railway companies gave facilities they could manufacture splints in India.

DR. VIEGAS WANTS REPORT

WHAT WORK ENGINEERING DEPT. IS DOING?

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Improvements Board on Friday Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Chief Officer be requested to report what work each of the following officers of the Engineering Department, viz.:

(1) The Engineer, (2) the three Senior Assistant Engineers, (3) the Architect, (4) the 4 Junior Assistant Engineers, (5) the 6 Sub-Engineers, (6) the 14 Overseers, (7) one Petty Sales and Stores Purchasing Officer, has done during the last six months from 1st April to 30th September, 1927, and the work each of them is expected to do during the six months from 1st October, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, the amount of money spent during the first half of the current year and to be spent during the second half of the year on each item of work done and to be done by each of them; and whether any of them is doing any administrative work and if so, what administrative work."

The proposition was carried.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT GOING STRONG

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The campaign for the boycott of the Statutory Commission is proceeding in the Central Provinces. Seth Jannadas M.L.A., addressed meetings at Harda, and the Hon. Seth Govind Das at Narsingpur. Resolutions were passed urging the boycott of the Commission.—A. P.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1927.

THE CHALLENGE.

Lord Birkenhead is notorious for his scoldy provocative utterances about India, but his speech in the House of Lords on the personnel of the Statutory Commission beats all his past performances. It is not the speech of a far-seeing, gifted statesman who faces a big issue with sympathy and humility but of a Tory partisan, who neither learns nor unlearns, of a clever lawyer, briefed for a set purpose, twisting facts and arguments to suit his brief, and who refers to Indians as "natives" thus forgetting the courtesy of a gentleman. He begins by showering panegyrics on the seven men "discovered" by him. These need not detain us as the "Morning Post", the organ of the Tories themselves, has already given a more realistic account of them. But it is interesting to note that the two Labour members were selected "after considerable discussion between Mr. MacDonald and myself" and Major Atlee "comes with a very strong recommendation from the Leader of the Labour Party." He next goes back to the old days when the British came to India "in that commercial guise which has frequently in history been our earliest approach to native dominions" and describes how the British saved India "from a welter of anarchy." This was evidently with the object of rousing the Imperialist consciousness of the Lords who, however, needed no such stimulant. That was not all. He said he referred "to this proposition in a form so plain to found upon it another as its logical conclusion." The logic is as follows: Since Parliament intervened, saved India from anarchy and has since ruled over it, Parliamentary responsibility requires a Parliamentary Commission and a Parliamentary Commission can only mean a Commission of Parliamentarians. A fifth-form boy would blush at such poor quibbling. In the first place India does not accept her unrestricted responsibility to Parliament. Parliament rules with its might but not with our consent—it is partly to smother this truth that Indians are kept out of the Commission. Secondly, assuming some responsibility to Parliament, it does not follow that the Commission should consist solely of members of Parliament. Since Parliament is there to make the final decision, a mixed Commission is not at all incompatible with Parliamentary responsibility. Lord Birkenhead declares as a constitutional lawyer that the framers of the original and determining Act when they spoke of the Commission contemplated a Parliamentary Commission. This is wild speculation. We challenge Lord Birkenhead to point out a single word in the Act to justify his interpretation. Besides, if there be any such word at all, is there in it any more "magic" than in the ten-year period which Parliament so easily changed?

Lord Birkenhead's non-legal grounds in favour of exclusion of India are nearly the same as those of the Viceroy, but advanced with little of the dignified restraint that marked the latter's statement. His main argument is that Indians are so hopelessly divided that it is impossible to find a thoroughly representative Commission without making it unwieldy. This is a grotesque exaggeration of a regrettable fact which a century of British rule has not cured to the satisfaction of Lord

Birkenhead and which that rule has only aggravated in many respects. A false position needs false statements to bolster it up and Lord Birkenhead quotes, or rather misquotes, Mr. Goswami as having said that "there was no such organisation which could speak in the name of the Hindu community." All that Mr. Goswami said was that in Bengal there was no branch of Hindu Maha Sabha to speak officially on behalf of that Sabha. Even this statement is not quite true and has been contradicted in the Press. But what shall we say of a Secretary of State for India who pounces upon a mangled version of Mr. Goswami's statement, ignores its contradiction, does not care to verify it and dares to say on the strength of it in the House of Lords: "We know it, therefore, from a very prominent member of the Hindu community that in his judgment there is no one in all India who can speak officially in the name of the Hindu community!" Lord Birkenhead did not make any reference to the Hindu Maha Sabha. If he does not know of its existence, he does not deserve to be Secretary of State for India. If he was wilfully reticent, it was worse than Machiavellian. It was like the trick of Miss Mayo whom he referred to almost in the next breath. Lord Birkenhead next waxed eloquent over the plight of the untouchables and asked why they should not be represented on the Commission if other communities should be. Who in India would ever dream of standing in the way of their being specially represented on the Commission? It is Lord Birkenhead that has deprived them and other Indians of their right to sit on the Commission. Even if we assume that a mixed Commission cannot be ideally representative of India, it would any day be infinitely more representative than the present scheme which the whole country has disowned and decried. But Lord Birkenhead admits the possibility of a mixed Commission representing the country. Only, he says, it would be unwieldy with about eighteen or twenty men. If so, such a Commission ought to have been appointed in spite of its being cumbersome for the sake of a vital principle. But, Lord Birkenhead objects, there would then be too many minority reports. It is not fair to assume a possibility. Ten years ago Indians agreed unanimously to the Congress League Scheme? Why should they not succeed as well now? But even if there should be many minority reports, is Parliament so incompetent as to be confused and lose its capacity to weigh conflicting claims evenly? If so, what right has it to constitute itself the sole judge of India's political progress?

Lord Birkenhead surpassed himself when he tried to make out that India had enough self-determination in the association of the Committees of the Legislature with the Commission. This part of his speech is most disingenuous and a wanton insult alike to our understanding and our self-respect. He describes the Commission as the "jury"—as if Indians were the accused—before which the Committees are given the special privilege of pleading to their hearts' content. And Lord Birkenhead easily thinks that he can bamboozle Indians as easily as he can the Anglo-Indians and the British into believing that this is honourable co-operation on equal terms by merely saying that the Committees do not plead, but "confront" the Commission. But in spite of himself he blurts out the truth when he adds that the Committees have "consultative functions", but that their "proposals would be published, analysed and accepted or rejected." The convenient passive voice with the non-mention of the agent will blind no Indian to the fact that "confronting" is all that is theirs but the "analysing, accepting or rejecting" is to be done by the seven bosses. Indians may have to submit to many things for a time, but so long as the stage of negotiations is not quite past, they should be taken a little more seriously. However, as Mr. Jayakar truly observed in his speech at the historic meeting in Bombay which flung back the Tory insult to India, "the soul of India is not dead." And Lord Birkenhead may as well remember that there is such a thing as a boomerang. The speeches of Lords Reading and Olivier and the unanimous acceptance by the Commons of the principles of the Commission, which Lord Winterton explained and which India regards as an affront to her self-respect, show what little practical support India can expect from the Liberals or even the Labourites. Labour may pay lip-service to the principle of self-determination, but its self-stultifying practice does not come as a surprise to Indians who are determined to help themselves. Lord Birkenhead feels sure that there are in India "many elements in the great and heterogeneous population who will not be dissatisfied and who in no event will make themselves party to the boycott." His lordship will soon find that he never entertained a greater delusion in his life-time. The determination of the Indian people to have nothing to do with the Commission in any form or at any stage has been intensified ten-fold by the speech that he has delivered and the gross betrayal by British Labour of the principles of which it professes to be the custodian.

THE VISITATION.

Even before the Simon Commission came to India and begin their clandestine research

into the 'fitness' of this country for self-government, we are to have a visitation from a minor worshipper at the feet of British Imperialism. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, the Secretary of State for War, is hardly a person to count with in British politics but he is a useful member of what Mr. Baldwin recently called his "menagerie". It was rumoured for a long time that he was anxious to pay a visit of inspection to the North West Indian Frontier and see for himself how far the new orientation of the policy of Imperial defence could be translated into practice in India, of course, at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. A cardinal principle in this policy is that measures for strengthening the military and naval defences of the Empire must be taken more in India and the Far East than in Europe. The War Office experts have convinced themselves that the danger to the Empire, in the form of an aggressive and violent onslaught upon it, will come from the North West Frontier of India so far as land attacks are concerned, while on the sea, the Pacific will become the cockpit of naval engagements. The Singapore Naval Base is, therefore, being constructed at the expense of millions of pounds, a proceeding which has excited the ire of the British tax-payer who has to foot the bill. As regards land defences, the most favoured idea amongst War Office Reformists in England is to insist on the carrying out of a thorough scheme of Army reorganisation, in which mechanisation of the Army is to play a large part.

The scheme has evoked considerable adverse comment even amongst Tory journals, like the "Saturday Review," but to one portion of it, the portion which attracts the War Secretary to India, there will be offered no objection in England as India will be expected to pay for it. Indian criticism, Indian protests at the prospect of finding the burden of the military octopus becoming heavier under the new scheme, can be disregarded, because what can India do but merely protest? India is to be told, as was indicated in Lord Onslow's reply to a series of questions regarding the precise purpose of the Worthington-Evans' visitation to India, that she will have the honour of finding the British Army in India a most potent weapon of defence under the improved scheme of Army mechanisation and that under the Territorial Force, Indians will have abundant opportunities of taking part in the defence of their country. The War Secretary's visit was first postponed, his intention to come over to India, to deal with military affairs of a technical character was later denied, and even now the purpose of his prospective communion with the War Lords of Delhi is shrouded in deep secrecy. But there is ample ground for India to entertain the most dismal apprehensions in regard to this visitation. The scheme of Army mechanisation for India, the rumoured establishment of a Mobile Expeditionary Force on the North West Frontier, the anxiety on the part of the War Office to strengthen the Air Arm in India and the intention to carve out a North East Frontier Province—now denied but having all the possibility of being foisted upon an helpless India—all these things mean only one thing for the Indian tax-payer—a greater load of taxation to bear to satisfy the moloch of Imperialism and a lesser financial opportunity to promote nation-building activities. India must stoutly resist this new menace.

**A BLUNDER THAT MUST BE
RECTIFIED.**

The Council of the Muslim League has blundered egregiously. When most Muslim leaders visit the League's Session to be held at Madras to be able to co-operate fully with the Congress and are themselves absorbed in the national boycott programme and when such an illustrious leader as His Highness the Aga Khan has already expressed his willingness to preside, here are a few wire-pullers from the Punjab who with the aid of proxy votes of absent members shift the venue of the League to Lahore, a hotbed of communal rancour, and openly supersede His Highness in favour of Sir Mahomed Shafi. The decision has exasperated all nationalist Muslim leaders, and some of them have already wired to the Secretary of the League to hold another meeting of the Council immediately. We agree with Maulana Mahomed Ali who thinks that "the whole thing appears to be an intrigue of officialdom." Of course, Sir Mahomed himself could be no party to such an intrigue and we cannot believe that he would accept a false and unenviable position by accepting the Presidency. The blunder must be rectified without delay and Muslim nationalists should not allow themselves to be caught napping. His Highness is easily the fittest person to preside over the League in this crisis and Madras the best venue. The Congress has already done much to restore Hindu-Muslim unity and it must be given every opportunity to complete its task.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN INDIA.****SIR NORMAN WALKER'S PROPOSAL TO
MAKE IT COSTLY.**

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

Talking of medical curriculum proper, Sir Norman states on page 8 that "the General Medical Council recommended in May 1923 that the minimum medical curriculum should not be less than five academic years" the last three of which should be devoted to the clinical subjects, and then he ingeniously says:—"No one will deny that it is easier to work hard for nine months out of twelve in Great Britain than it is in India, and in the interests of the Indian medical education it would be well if all the universities followed the lead of Calcutta, established a six-year (18 terms) curriculum and continued in the curriculum the study of chemistry, physics and biology as applied to medicine. This would necessitate some readjustment, for in the majority of Indian universities, these subjects are taught in the science colleges with no reference to their bearing on medicine. But it would turn out more efficient doctors." (page 9). I am simply charmed with Sir Norman Walker's naivete! And it is really a great surprise to me that while he was about it, he did not suggest to us to increase the period to full seven years (21 terms)—it sounds so well and it is such a mouthful—after intermediate examination, of course, in the interests of Indian medical education. And it is a matter of equally great surprise to me that he did not at the same time make a definite promise to the Indian medical student that he and his colleagues on the General Medical Council would always be ready to make further new suggestions, to improve both the standard of the knowledge of English and of medical education proper by 'advising' increase in the period of pre-medical and medical studies, solely with an eye to the interests of the Indian student.

MAKING IT COSTLY.

Sir Norman is a very sympathetic man. His heart goes out to the poor hard-worked Indian student. He cannot stand the idea of working him hard. Sir Norman would like to give him more ease and more leisure, because the climate of India is so very enervating. What does it matter to Sir Norman Walker if the money spent on him for education doubles or even triples what it is to-day. The student need not worry. It will be his parents who will have to find the necessary funds. And what would it matter if he is almost thirty years of age when he gets his lowest university medical qualification? In this connection it is important to quote from Col. Needham's report on medical education in India, (Appendix IX (ii) University of Bombay, p. 18). "During the two years (June 1924 to June 1926) ... a noteworthy change had occurred in the numbers of students applying for admission. In previous years there had been three or more applicants for each vacancy in the College. In June 1926, all who applied could be admitted and the total admissions were only, about eighty." The situation was apparently so startling that Col. Needham proceeds to explain:—"Various reasons were given for this (1) including the industrial depression which has been very marked in Bombay in recent years, (2) 'the extension and (3) increased expense of the university course,' and (4) 'the higher standards of the examinations.' Also the new municipal medical college (Gordhandas S.) affiliated to the University opened in Bombay in 1925, had absorbed a certain number of students (about 45 to 50). 'The main cause' is probably 'economic,' as graduates in Bombay are now numerous and many are unable to earn a reasonable living in the big towns in which they congregate."

HOW CALCUTTA WAS TREATED

Col. Needham has put the finger on the true explanation. India is suffering from chronic and ever-increasing economic strain

—I would call it chronic poverty—and any increase in the expenses of university education would be so unbearable that it is bound to 'kill the medical student'. Sir Norman must have known the findings and views of Col. Needham—it is reasonable to take it so—and it is a matter of real surprise to me that this side of the question escaped his attention when he recommended the adoption of 'six' years medical curriculum in the wake of the Calcutta university! I would point out here that this increase in the period of the medical curriculum, would make the position of the Bombay university, in the eyes of the General Medical Council, in no way better or more respectable, as will be seen from the treatment meted out to the Calcutta university, even after the increase of the medical curriculum to full six years after Intermediate science, (vide minutes of the meeting of Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, dated Monday, July 25, 1927, p. 44, (14).

"The council would be prepared," on receipt of a satisfactory report on the conduct of the first final examination held under the new regulations 'to consider an application for the recognition of the degrees of Calcutta university.' Poor Calcutta university? What a heart-rending tragedy lies behind the bald statement quoted above! In April 1923, Col. Needham had recorded in his report on the Calcutta university that the training in midwifery was deficient, and when in November 1924, the Calcutta university did not accord him the permission to visit the final examinations, no report for the continuance of recognition of Calcutta degree was made and the recognition of its M. B., B. S. degree automatically terminated on that date. (App. IX, p. 7). Since then the Calcutta university apparently repented and revoked its previous refusal of permission and in December 1925, Col. Needham attended the final examination with the concurrence of the Calcutta university; but he did not recommend the re-introduction of recognition, during the Winter of 1926-1927, new regulations were adopted in accordance with the suggestions of Col. Needham and they are due to become operative for the final examination in 1933 (App. IX, p. 42) and the utmost that Col. Needham considered right to do was to recommend as under:—"Should the university (Calcutta) be able to introduce the new regulations for the affiliated colleges, at a date earlier than 1933, and hold a satisfactory qualifying examination thereunder, the degree given in Calcutta would have claims to recognition by the Council comparable with those of other Indian universities." The Calcutta university has increased the period of medical curriculum proper to full six years, completely recast the system of training, not only in midwifery but in all other subjects and restricted the admission of students to a very great extent, viz.—100 in the Calcutta Medical college and 84 in the case of the Carmichael Medical College, all this was done in accordance and in compliance with the suggestions of Col. Needham—and yet when the university is begging—as it were, on bended knees—for recognition of its degrees for the old students, on a par with other Indian universities, and as was accorded to it up to 1924, in spite of the now-condemned old regulations, that re-granting of recognition is refused and the General Medical Council has been graciously pleased to promise—of course in accordance with the recommendation of Col. Needham again—to consider an application for the recognition of Calcutta degrees, on receipt of a satisfactory report—again of course, by Col. Needham—on 'the conduct of the first final examination held under the new regulations.' So, that is all that the Calcutta university has been able to get at the hands of the General Medical Council—which in practice means Col. Needham.

I ask in all seriousness—"Could greater humiliation of the erstwhile 'defaulting' University be harsher and could more unmerited punishment of the unoffending Calcutta medical student, have ever been devised? I would like it to be remembered that Col. Needham is the author of that particular device.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.**Rumania's Loss.**

In the sudden death of Premier Bratianu Rumania loses a veteran statesman whose unrivalled knowledge of the chequered history of the little country's rise to importance in the Balkans and whose adroitness and energy in securing her greater international status would have been of particular use at the present critical juncture in Rumanian politics. Not that there is a serious danger of the prodigal Prince Carol, who angles for a throne from Paris, returning to Bucharest to head a revolution. M. Bratianu is succeeded by his brother M. Ventilla Bratianu. The new Premier, though he lacks the forensic gifts and the diplomatic subtlety of the late Premier, is looked upon with less aversion by the landed gentry who alone can egg the peasants on to revolt, if they care to. The deceased statesman had made many personal enemies amongst the land-owners and his intimacy with concession-hunters from abroad used to be denounced as unpatriotic conduct by them. But no responsible elements in Rumanian politics or society desire either the return of Carol or a Republic, a possibility with which M. Bratianu had threatened Carol's mother if she chose to leave Bucharest for Paris to seek reconciliation with her errant offspring. The Rumanian Whigs are quite content with the long period of regency before them. It is of great economic profit to them and measures to secure industrial and agricultural prosperity which they will bring into Parliament in abundant measure as an eye-wash for the peasants are sure to keep down mass discontent.

Wintertonian Arrogance.

The Labour members who supported Mr. Saklatvala's amendment to the Statutory Commission Bill in the House of Commons were thoroughly justified in protesting against the studiously discourteous manner in which Earl Winterton replied to the passionate and eloquent plea by the only Indian member of Parliament who on behalf of his countrymen proposed that the Commission should not be appointed until the Legislative Assembly in India had agreed to the resolution approving the appointment. Lord Birkenhead's grammophone in the Commons had the effrontery to run down Mr. Saklatvala as a person of no consequence, a man who only spoke for himself and was "repudiated by every responsible organisation in India." Such a reckless and insolent statement can only proceed from souls of correctitude like Lord Winterton and his friends of the "Gentlemen's Party" who are always anxious to teach the Labourites manners. The idea that Mr. Saklatvala was a person of no consequence in India was promptly laughed out of court by the Labour members who reminded the wilfully dense Under-Secretary of State that at least nine cities in India which had refused officially to welcome the Viceroy had presented addresses to Mr. Saklatvala during his Indian visit. But this, of course, will not prevent the Tories from propagating lies about him!

Caste in Schools

The Corporation spent a good deal of time on Thursday in discussing the question of caste distinctions in its primary schools, but the final position arrived at is not quite clear. The Schools Committee, having been asked by the Corporation to abolish all caste distinctions, if any, in the schools, reported: "Arrangements for seating and drinking water are not made under the orders of the Schools Committee. The usage is due to the long standing practice and prejudice prevailing among the higher classes. The Committee have now ordered that any distinction that is being made in regard to 'depressed' class children in municipal schools should be removed." In brief, the Schools Committee have detected the persistence of a few caste distinctions regarding seating and drinking arrangements and have passed orders for the abolition of those distinctions. Rao Bahadur Pai's resolution that the report be recorded, can be understood to mean that the Committee's final orders should stand undisturbed. Mr. J. B. Boman Behram's amendment proposing similar but "peremptory" instructions did not in any way conflict with the Committee's instruction.

The Final Position.

We, therefore, fail to understand the opposition to the amendment on the ground that it seeks to enforce social reform under coercion, though we can understand opposition on the ground that the Committee's own orders are best left undisturbed. Rao Bahadur Pai's resolution was finally passed, which means that the Committee's orders for the abolition of all caste distinctions stand. If this is the final position we welcome it and hope the Committee will see to it that its orders are scrupulously carried out. Much of the discussion was beside the point and would give one the impression that some of the Corporators wanted to connive at caste distinctions even as regards seating arrangements.

BIRKENHEAD STILL AT IT.

PERSONNEL A "SETTLED FACT".

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead moving the resolution concurring on the submission to His Majesty of the names of the members of the Statutory Commission said:—

My Lords, the very difficult task which I attempt to-day to discharge is one, of which it cannot be expected, that it will meet with a unanimous approval. The difficulties involved have been very great, and I may perhaps illustrate them to Your Lordships, if I say, that the correspondence which has taken place between myself and two successive Viceroy's with whom I have been associated upon this subject would certainly fill several volumes. I claim and I claim only that, with the advantage of the advice in earlier years of my noble friend Lord Reading and in later years of Lord Curzon, that at any rate, this whole matter has been most carefully considered, that every alternative for the proposal which I put forward has been examined, and that sincere attempts have been made to appraise the advantages and disadvantages of each course which has been recommended and pressed upon me.

TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN SIMON.

The motion which I have to move is "that this House concur in submission to His Majesty of the names of the following persons, namely Sir John Simon, Viscount Burnham, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Walsh, Colonel Lane-Fox and Major Atlee to act as a Commission for the purpose of Section 84-A of the Government of India Act." I shall say something in a moment as to the reason which led the Government to the conclusion that the Commission necessarily to be appointed either this year or next or in early months of the year afterwards should be purely Parliamentary Commission; but I may allow myself the grateful task at the outset of my speech of saying something in justification of the names which I recommend to the House. Sir John Simon occupies a position at the Bar of England which has not been so completely filled by any advocate of the bar in my recollection. He brings to the difficult tasks which await him a mind ingenious, acute, well-stored and assiduous, and it would indeed be wrong, if we did not in this House recognise, that he is making an immense sacrifice as men count sacrifice in undertaking difficult duties which await him. I do not of course mean that Sir John Simon is merely making financial sacrifice, but he is in a position in which as one of the masters of his profession, he has no particular difficulties or anxieties in his discharge for he is too consummately equipped in that profession to apprehend them. But he is undertaking duties of great novelty and of utmost complexity in the circumstances in which it would only be possible for a very sanguine man to predicate that a solution would be obtainable which would be acceptable not only here but in India. No man can establish larger claim upon the confidence of his fellow countrymen than that he undertakes a great task of great difficulty involving immense personal sacrifices and I am certain of this, that the wish of your Lordships will be to give him every support in the difficult task which in high spirit of public service, he has undertaken.

There is another member of the Commission, a member of your Lordships' House who has for a long period of time rendered public service, I mean my noble friend Lord Burnham. His special activity has happily been in the direction of making us better known in the outlying portions of the Empire. I have been made aware of many of his travels. I know of no Dominion which he has visited, where his pleasant and tactful personality has not done much to create good feeling between us and those whom he has visited. For him too, the sacrifice is considerable, for I may tell your Lordships, that not only will it be necessary for those who are to be the Commissioners to spend some four months in India in the next cold weather, but it will certainly be the result of their earlier efforts in India, on which material will be accumulated, that will require sifting and examination on their return to this country, and they have then undertaken the very much greater labour involved in their second visit, of spending some six or seven months travelling through the various provinces acquainting themselves in great detail with the matters which are relevant for their consideration and necessary for their decision.

Lord Burnham, again, and undertaken this task in a spirit of public duty. I am sure that your Lordships will appreciate that a man who is no longer very young has undertaken burden of this kind in the public interest. Another member of your Lordships' House, a younger man, Lord Strathcona recommended to us not only by a name which we honour, but also by individuality of character and exhibition of industry

COROLLARY TO DIVINE RIGHT OF PARLIAMENT

HISTORY JUSTIFIES IT AND LORDS AWARD IT.

TWO COMMISSIONS, FANTASTIC

"BOYCOTT NOT" SAYS BIRKENHEAD: LORD OLIVIER JOINS THE CHORUS: "AMEN" CRIES LORD READING.

In the course of his speech in the House of Lords in moving his resolution on the Indian Statutory Commission, Lord Birkenhead paid a tribute to the members of the Commission and their claims to sit on it.

After dealing with his reasons for the exclusion of Indians and the functions of the Provincial Committees and the Joint Select Committee of the Central Legislature Lord Birkenhead concluded: "Our purpose is not to affront Indian opinion, but rather to conciliate and make it friendly to us. But I add one word of caution: only we must take no step which would lead to risk that we shall have two reports proceeding from two Commissions. Responsibility, ... is and must be the responsibility of Parliament."

Lords Olivier, Reading and Chelmsford supported the idea of a purely Parliamentary Commission, and Lord Reading, referring to Lord Birkenhead's suggestions regarding the Commission being asked to consult the Indian Committee on equal terms, characterised them as "quite impossible of acceptance."

which have carried him from an inferior plane of our activities to a not unimportant post in the Party organisation has abandoned this, and in my judgment, rightly abandoned it, for the purpose of larger and more important public service. I am glad that a member of your Lordships' House with energy and youth and competence for this task has been prepared for and has undertaken its burdens.

AN ALL-PARTY MAN.

I come now for a moment, to the members of the House of Commons. Of Colonel Lane-Fox, I think, I need not speak in terms of any particular recommendation. He is indeed, known to many of your Lordships in his own personality, and to all by name. He has discharged more than one high public position, and to the discharge of every position, he has brought equal confidence and industry and conscientiousness. Cadogan is known I suppose, to all your Lordships who were members of the House of Commons. Those of your Lordships who had not had the good fortune ever to be members of another place. I may remind that he was the tactful, courteous and able Secretary of the Speaker of the House of Commons for many years. If any man can retain popularity with all sections of the House of Commons who is the Secretary of Mr. Speaker for a period of many years, I would say of that man, that he has many qualities which entitle him to sit upon this Commission. I will say a word or two of the representatives of the Opposition, Mr. Walsh and Major Atlee.

MAC'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Here I must make a slight digression. I thought it my duty to enter into some discussion with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at an early stage in the development of this matter, and I would desire in a most public manner to place it upon record, that consistently with his own position, his own responsibilities and his own duties, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, throughout all these discussions, has behaved as one would have expected a man to behave, who at one time held the High Office of the Prime Minister in this country, and who for all we know, may still hold it again. It would be giving an entirely wrong impression, if I were to claim that Mr. MacDonald accepted any responsibility for the particular proposal which I bring before the House to-day. He did not accept them. I did not ask him to accept them, I did not expect that he should accept them. These responsibilities were the responsibilities of His Majesty's Government alone. We accept them, and we shall accept the consequences of them. It is perfectly open to any supporter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald either in this House, or in another place to say "we think that you would have exercised wiser discretion, if you had adopted a different form of commission. That is your responsibility it is not ours." Let it, therefore, be made perfectly plain, when I say that I accepted the advice of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the case of the two gentlemen who are to be the Labour members of this Commission, let it be made perfectly plain, that the position which Mr.

Ramsay MacDonald and his friends are entitled to assume is this: "It is your scheme and not ours. But we would not take and do not take the responsibility of saying once you have adopted this scheme, that we, the leaders of the Labour Party in this country, propose to boycott it." My Lords, after considerable discussion between Mr. MacDonald and myself two names were put forward and were accepted.

DISCOVERY OF SEVEN MEN.

The first was Mr. Stephen Walsh. My Lords, Mr. Walsh is an old Lancashire member of the Parliament. I have known him well for twenty-one years. He entered the Parliament at the same election as myself. I know well how great his reputation is with the mining community of Lancashire, and I know too, that as Secretary of State for War, he stamped an aggressive but still a firm and real personality upon those with whom he associated at the War Office. I greatly welcome his inclusion upon this Commission. My Lords, I am not able to say more of Major Atlee than this. He comes to me with a very strong recommendation not only from the Leader of the Labour Party for efficiency, capacity and industry, but those of my own Party in the House of Commons to which I have spoken, have been as forward in his praise as those who recommended him to me for the inclusion as member of this Commission. I am myself unhappily almost ten years remote now from the House of Commons, and therefore, I had not and have not the pleasure of Major Atlee's acquaintance. My Lords, such are the men who have undertaken these burdens. I have no hesitation in recommending them warmly to your Lordships' acceptance, and I think we are fortunate indeed in having discovered seven gentlemen, many of them members of the House of Commons, and in addition to the risks which I have already indicated exposed to electioneering difficulties which may arise—who knows when—who nevertheless have been prepared to add these to other risks and inconveniences which they have undertaken.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

My Lords, a graver question now requires discussion, and it is here, that I apprehend that difference of opinion which is founded upon principle may develop between myself and the Opposition. Let me state it shortly. The question is should this Commission be a Parliamentary Commission consisting of the members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords or should it be Commission in which Indian members would have found a place? My Lords, I have given for four years, ever since I understood responsibilities of this office, my deep and constant attention to this topic. I have satisfied myself, and I am not without hope that I may satisfy your Lordships and the public that the decision which I recommend is not only right, but is the only decision which is reconcilable with the very purposes which all of us have in view. My Lords, the problem of India is one, the main features of which, historically are very familiar and which I do not propose to examine in great detail to-day. Nevertheless, I shall presume today one or two

things quite plainly. When we went to India in that commercial guise which has frequently in history been our earliest approach to future Dominions, we found it a country discordant and disunited within itself of warring sects with no prospect of a stable and unified dominion. I examine the early history not as all, for it would be remote from and irrelevant to my purpose, I select from that history only the conclusion which is logically required for my present argument, and I state it plainly and boldly. It is that the intervention of this country in India, and that intervention alone saved it at the relevant period from a welter of anarchy. Now, my Lords, I approach the present. It has been my duty to talk in the last three years to many distinguished Indians of every faith, every persuasion, every bent of political thought. I have asked all of those who were inclined to be critical of our attitude in relation to future constitutional development of India this question: "Do you desire that the British Army should be withdrawn from India? Do you desire that the Civil service should be withdrawn from India, do you desire that the protection of the British Navy should be withdrawn from Indian shores?" I have never found one Indian, however hostile to this Government, however critical of our proposals in relation to Indian development, who desired that the Army should be withdrawn, that the Indian Civil Service should be withdrawn, or that the protection of the Navy should be withdrawn.

"HISTORY JUSTIFIES EXCLUSION?" Why do I state this proposition in a form so plain. It is to found upon it as its logical conclusion another. We undertook by the Act of Parliament—that Act which substituted for the authority of the Company the authority of the British Government—Parliamentary responsibility. Does any one really suppose that the Parliament of this country which by the Act of Parliament assumed to itself the responsibilities and functions of the Company, which as the historical facts that I have shortly stated show is still confronted by precisely the same problem in India as confronted our predecessor at the moment, when in the first place the activities of our commercial and trading bodies supported by the force of arms composed the warring sects of India, when it is still conceded that our withdrawal to-morrow would reproduce precisely the conditions which existed when we went there—how can anyone in those circumstances pretend that whatever point may be disputable, the responsibility of the Parliament not only does not still survive but is not an exclusive responsibility from which Parliament cannot divorce itself without being false to the long glorious history of the Association of England and India?

NOTHING LIKE SELF-DETERMINATION.

If this be the responsibility of the Parliament, considerations of no small importance arise. I had to decide before making a recommendation to my colleagues which they accepted, as to the character of this Commission, whether or not it ought to be a Parliamentary Commission. This, as I understand, is the point in relation to which doubts are principally entertained by those who criticise our proposal. Let me therefore examine it with the indulgence of the House with some care. If I am right in saying that it was Parliament which was responsible for that first momentous change which deprived the Company of its political activities, if from that moment the Parliament has been charged with the responsibility how can we divorce ourselves from that responsibility at this moment? Observe, it is only eight years since this same Parliament by what is known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform, by a great public Act created the Constitution which is now to be subject of revision and re-examination. It is sometimes said by our critics in India that it is for a Round Table Conference or a Congress in India to decide upon the form of constitution suitable for themselves, and then for the British Parliament formally to pass it. This suggestion has not been lightly made. It has been seriously made by men who are entitled that their observations shall be seriously accepted. I can only make this comment. I have twice in the three years during which I have been Secretary of State invited our critics in India not only to put forward their own suggestions for a constitution to indicate to us the form which in their judgment any of the constitutions should take. That offer is still open. It is most expressly repeated as I shall show in a moment in these proposals which we make for the association of Indians in activities of the Commission.

But let it be plainly said, and it cannot too plainly be said that the Parliament cannot (Continued on next page.)

MIXED COMMISSION—A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

WINTERTON GRAMOPHONES HIS CHIEF.

MACDONALD ON INDIAN "CO-OPERATION"

"HOPES OF SETTLEMENT ENDED" SAYS WEDGWOOD.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Earl Winterton's motion in the House of Commons regarding the Indian Statutory Commission has been carried unanimously.—Renter.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton was greeted with cheers on rising to move his resolution regarding the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission. At the outset, he replied to the question regarding the incidence of the cost of the Commission, put by Col. Wedgwood ten days ago, and said that under the Government of India Act, Indian revenues would bear the cost of the Commission, but His Majesty's Government had decided to contribute £20,000 towards it.

THE TWO PRINCIPLES.

Earl Winterton said that he hoped and believed, that Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords and the speeches that would be made to-day in the Commons from the Treasury Benches would allay the apprehension in India as far as those apprehensions were based on an

LABOUR PARTY AND COMMISSION.

MR. MACDONALD'S REPLY TO "CHRONICLE'S" CABLE.

The following cable was sent by us to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on Friday last. Mr. MacDonald's reply to it was received yesterday:—

Indians of all political parties were never more united than to-day on the decision to boycott the Commission. We fear the correspondents of British papers send propagandist messages giving a misleading idea of the public opinion and exaggerating the importance of the views of those against the boycott. Sir Muhammad Shah and the Punjab Muslim League are alone against the boycott. Responsible Muslims like Mr. Jinnah, Sir Ali Imam, and Sir Abdur Rahim whose lead the community will follow, support the boycott. The Commission will be rigorously boycotted by all the political parties and communities. The compromise proposals of the Labour Delegation to Lord Birkenhead, are unacceptable. India demands equal and effective voice in determining her Constitution. Kindly wire if the Labour Party will support India by withdrawing the Labour members from the Commission.—Chronicle.

THE REPLY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Party resolution regarding Indian Commission published yesterday.—MACDONALD.

honest doubt regarding the procedure, although the Viceroy's announcement contained the full and generous recognition of India's legitimate claim. He considered that it was necessary to grasp and appreciate two conceptions if any common ground was to be reached between His Majesty's Government and their critics, although it was not easy to divide those two principles. The first of those principles was that "upon Parliament lies the responsibility and the ultimate decision, a responsibility which cannot be shared with or handed over to any other authority." The second principle was that "the composition of the Commission and every detail of the method contemplated in connection with the enquiry, indeed, the whole statement made by Mr. Eddwin in the Commons on the 8th November and by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords, form an integral whole which stand or fall together."

"AN UNTENABLE CONCEPTION." Earl Winterton recalled that the Act of

1919 was passed with the assent of all parties. At that time there were Indians who repudiated the Preamble of the Act and denied the right of Parliament to determine the Indian Constitution. The advocates of this viewpoint demanded and still demand that the responsibility for the peace and good government and moral and material progress which has been directly assumed by the Crown should be abruptly discredited, but that was an untenable conception to-day for those who accepted the Act of 1919. Parliament, whether right or wrong, could not throw off the responsibility at this stage. There was much of falsified history in connection with the situation that Britain found when she first went to India and assumed the responsibility for the present and for the future of the Indian people, especially as the trustee of minorities. Earl Winterton scouted attempts to compare the conditions in India, Ireland and Egypt, since Egypt and Southern Ireland were far more homogeneous than the great sub-continent of India had ever been.

COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

With regard to the composition of the Commission, on which point the Act of 1919 was silent, Earl Winterton drew attention to the fact that the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Lords yesterday, including Lord Chelmsford, agreed with Lord Birkenhead that the Parliament of 1919 contemplated such composition as was laid down in this resolution now moved. Earl Winterton continued: "Nobody who knows India will suppose that two Indian gentlemen, whatever their position,

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

DR. SAPRU'S ENDEAVOURS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

As a result of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's visit to Lucknow and the discussion there, steps are being taken to constitute a small Committee representing various interests with a view to draw up a constitution for India.—A. P.

or intellectual attainments, could possibly represent all political, racial, and economic factors in India. They could do no more to put their interests forward than could be done by their numerous fellow-countrymen. They could not do as much to influence the Commission as the properly accredited representatives of the Indian Legislature, who will have every opportunity of presenting and emphasising their case, could do."

MIXED REPRESENTATION—A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Earl Winterton continuing said that nobody in this House or in India would be satisfied with one or two Indians. The second proposal for a mixed Commission had more to commend it, although it had been rightly rejected. Earl Winterton enumerated a dozen separate interests which had successfully demanded the recognition of one or another Legislature and expressed the opinion that if only half a dozen of them were selected to form a mixed Commission it would not be easy to find a single representative who would command the confidence of the component parts of each of the six remaining groups. He was convinced that the mixed representation of Indians and Europeans, official and unofficial, resident or lately resident in India would be a physical impossibility.

"FANTASTIC PROPOSAL." Earl Winterton next dealt with the "fantastic proposal" of various newspapers to include on the Commission Indian experts serving in this country. He (Continued on page 12.)

BIRKENHEAD STILL AT IT

(Continued from previous page.)

not and will not repudiate its own duties, its own responsibility in this matter. If anybody seriously supposes either here or in India that we are mechanically to accept a constitution without our own primary and ultimate responsibility for judging upon it, they have no contact with the realities of the actual situation. We therefore, form the clear view that this Commission must be a Parliamentary Commission.

MERE REPORTERS.

It was suggested and is being suggested still, that we ought to have associated Indians with the Commissioners, in order not to inflict a supposed affront upon Indian susceptibilities. That consideration deserves the most careful attention, and indeed I may make it quite plain, that I have given it for a period of three years almost unbroken attention. I have considered it from every angle. There is no argument which can be put forward in its support which I have not already to the best measure of my capacity examined. The question whether I am right or wrong cannot be answered without deciding what is the true function of this Commission. The function of the Commission is a simple one. It is to report to the Parliament. When once the Commissioners have reported, they are Functi Officio. The task then belongs to others. What is it that Parliament was entitled to require from these reporters? What could these reporters contribute that would be most helpful to Parliament? I find myself in no doubt as to the answer to both these questions. Parliament could most be helped by the opinions of men of admitted integrity and independence without any comments of any kind at all in the past events of history, who went there with one object and one object only. And that was to acquaint themselves with the actualities of the problem and to equip themselves to be the wise advisers of Parliament.

We in Britain are accustomed to pride ourselves upon the jury system. It is frequently said that the collective intelligence of twelve Jurymen is incomparably greater than individual intelligence of any one among their number. I hope, it will not be considered that I am making any observation slighting distinguished men who are members of the Commission, if I say that I conceive of them as exceptionally intelligent jury going to India without any preconceived ideas at all, and with no task except to come to Britain and give an honest result of examination they make of Indian politics. I have only two things to add on the issue whether we are right or wrong in deciding upon a purely Parliamentary Commission. I have no doubt whatever, speaking as a constitutional lawyer that the framers of the original and determining Act, when they spoke of the Commission contemplated Parliamentary Commission.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS OF MONTAGU MINDS.

It is true that they did not so state in the terms, but I draw the inference that they did not so state it because, they thought it so obvious. I observe Lord Chelmsford in the House. I am not entitled, unless he thinks it proper to contribute it, to ask his opinion, but I should be greatly astonished if he is not prepared to state, that at the time when the Commission was contemplated in the Governing Act, any other idea was in his head or in the head of the late Mr. Montagu, except that the Commission should be entirely Parliamentary. My Lords, what would have been the alternative? It is said lightly by those who have not considered very deeply the facts that a few Indian representatives ought to have been members of the Commission. I was reading a speech reported in the "Pioneer" (Mail Edition) few days ago by a most distinguished member of the Legislature who is himself a Hindu of high position and ability. It was the speech which Mr. Goswami made at the All-India Congress Committee. A meeting not altogether favourable to His Majesty's Government or the present Secretary of State. He said that he did not know, if there were any Muhammadan organisations in the country which represented the opinion of the Muhammadans, but so far as his own community was concerned, he was certain that there was no such organisation which could speak in the name of the Hindu Community. We know it therefore, from a very prominent member of the Hindu community, that in his judgment, there is no one in all India who can speak officially in the name of the Hindu community.

TRUSTEESHIP OF MASSES.

As to the opinions of the Moslems, while we heard some repercussions in newspapers during the last few days it has been my duty most carefully and in consultation with the Viceroy to study expressions of opinion which have appeared in the Indian press and appraise their value. I am not in the least depressed or discouraged by them. I know there would be many who, whatever proposal the Government brought forward, would be dissatisfied with it. But I find many elements in the great and heterogeneous population who will not be dissatisfied and who in no event will be themselves party to the boycott. Don't let us ever forget that the population of India—I suppose the

general figure will be sufficient for my purpose—is somewhere in the neighbourhood of three hundred millions, of whom some seventy million belong to the Native States and are not primarily engaged with present enquiry. I should suppose that out of 230 million remaining, about two hundred and twenty million have never heard of the Commission, and I do not believe it would be a bold prediction to say that about two hundred million are unaware that they are living under the benefits of Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. One must retain some contact with the reality when dealing with Indian population. My Lords, remember, how infinitesimal is the number of those who vote in the election, and of that fractional percentage who vote, how large a proportion consists of illiterate classes who mark their papers because they are unable to read. We in this House, and those of another place have responsibility not for the loudly articulate India, but for the real India as a whole, that India which consists as I have said of three hundred million people. I only deal with it, because I think, it falls to be dealt with. I saw it stated in the House of Commons that book which created wide public attention called "Mother India" written by Miss Mayo. I think that it was inspired either by the Government of India or by the Government of England. I should not deal with matter if I were not struck by complete irresponsibility which would enable a member of Parliament to make statements so absolutely false and without vestige of evidence. I most expressly invite the lady either to withdraw that charge or to produce evidence on which she founded herself after evidence.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

I am dealing with complexity of interests involved and am inviting the House to consider how it would have been necessary for me to proceed, if I had taken a different decision, or if I had been supported by my colleagues in taking a different decision, and if we decided there should be Indians on the Commission. In first place, it would have been evidently necessary to have a Hindu member, although I should have been in difficulty which Mr. Goswami's statement made plain, that is, there is no Hindu organisation. I suppose, it would have been necessary in the first place to provide myself with a representative Hindu, as the member of the Commission. In the next place, the moment I had announced the name of the Hindu, it would indisputably become necessary to provide for a Non-Brahmin Hindu, because the idea that the Hindu would be accepted as a representative member by the Non-Brahmin Hindu is to those who know facts ludicrous. In next place, I must have a Mahomedan and a Sikh, that is four native members to begin with. Let me inform the House, for these matters are not very widely known, that the various remaining classes have in fact established their right to separate representation in Provincial Legislatures, so that their claim is quite certain to be put forward in this connection. They will say "Do not tell me I am to be represented by the Hindu or Non-Brahmin Hindu or by Mahomedan or the Sikh. My case is a different one". And they have in fact, achieved the recognition of their claim in one or other of the Provincial assemblies. I take firstly the Christian. I suppose, that they are entitled to be at least considered. In India, they are very numerous and are a growing community, and they would certainly desire their views to be put forward.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

Let me take the case of the Depressed Classes there is in India a vast population even in relation to the numbers with which we are dealing, a population of 60 millions, of depressed classes. Their condition is not quite as terrible, quite as poignant, as it has been in the past, but it is still terrible and poignant. They are repelled from all social intercourse. If they come between the gracious light of the sun, and one who despised them, the sun is disfigured for that man. They cannot drink at public water supply. They must make diversions of miles in order to satisfy their thirst and they are tragically known and they have been known for generations as the untouchable. There are 60 millions of them in India. Am I to have representative of them upon this Commission? Never never would I from a commission nor would anyone in the democratic country, nor would my friends opposite recommend it, from which you have excluded a member of this class, which more than any other requires representation, if you are indeed to put the matter to a mixed jury of the kind I am indicating.

MIXED COMMISSION UNWIELDY.

I have not dealt with others, aborigines and inhabitants of backward tracts, or special representatives of cotton trade, all of whom have been strong enough to assert their claim to individual representation upon Provincial assemblies. My proposition is more general. It would be impossible to form a commission other than Parliamentary Commission which would not excite reasonable complaints of ex-

clusion on the part of persons who have very strong claims to be included. And what would the help be to Parliament? It is, I suppose, conceded that if I had representatives of the classes whom I have indicated, I could not possibly have excluded Indian Civil Service. After all, Indian Civil Service has deeply rooted interests in India. It has rendered prodigious service over ages. Mr. Lloyd George, once said that it is the steel framework around which the whole building has been constructed. It is not, I imagine, suggested that if you admitted other than Parliamentary representatives, you could exclude members of Indian Civil Service. Had we proceeded upon those lines, we should have found ourselves with a commission of some eighteen or twenty people. That such a body would have been convenient for the task assigned to them, no instructed person, I believe, will seriously contend.

POSSIBILITY OF CONFLICTING REPORTS.

But let us attempt to imagine the resulting situation, had the body so unwieldy in fact been appointed. Does anyone suppose there would have been unanimous report? There may not be unanimous report now, but at any rate, we shall have a report which proceeds upon the same general point of view and principle. But what would be the report from body such as I indicated? What guidance would it give the Parliament in the immensely difficult task that will await the Parliament of one or two or three years from now? It is obvious, that because tension and acuteness to-day of those unhappy communal quarrels are greater, in my judgement, than they had been some twelve or thirteen years ago in Indian History, it is obvious you would have a very strong partisan Hindu report, very strong Moslem report, and three or four other dissenting reports, from the various sections deeply interested in the

unwisdom of refusing to appoint such a committee.

NOT WITNESSES BUT CONFRONTERS.

Now what would be the function of that committee? It has been most irritatingly assumed that they are merely to appear as witnesses before the Commission. That is not the case. They are invited in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate as colleagues with the Commission. It is contemplated that they shall prepare in advance of the Commission's arrival, if they find themselves able to do it this next cold weather—or if they find themselves within that limited period unable to do it, a year later—that they shall prepare their own proposals and come before the Commission and say, "These are our suggestions". We claimed and they claimed that the West cannot devise a constitution for the East, that you cannot put Eastern wine into Western bottles. Well if there be behind that claim, and I don't doubt it, sincerity of real feeling, we afford them opportunity of confronting our Commission with their own proposals which can be made public, which can be analysed and criticised and can be accepted or rejected after that analysis and criticism. No greater opportunity was ever given than is afforded to the Central Committee in the first place by suggestion that they should confront the Commission with their own constructive proposals.

COMMITTEES TO INFLUENCE.

Now, let us try to see how the Commission will develop. It is very difficult to apply one's mind with accurate precision to so many unknown and in the main unforeseeable contingencies, but I will tell your Lordships how I think the Commission will develop in its activities. They will remain in contact with the Committee of the Central Legislature as long as their deliberations extend to matters with which the Central Legislature is principally concerned and they will temporarily lose contact when they are journeying to provinces, but even here they will not be deprived of constant refreshment of In-

has never before given in the whole history of constitution making to any people who are in their position. We invite them, the Central Government, to appoint a Committee to come and sit with our Joint Committee. They can examine the Commission's report. They have been even given function, if they could only understand it, more important than that of the Commission itself. When once the Commission has made its report it is finished, but its critics remain and its critics are most formally specially invited to come and sit with General Committee in Parliament and develop any criticism and objections they feel to Commission's report.

RISK OF TWO REPORTS.

I cannot say more than that. Being deeply committed as we are, deeply committed to the view which I have attempted to justify in argument, that this commission must be Parliamentary in character we have neglected no resources which either our own ingenuity could suggest or our advisers could put forward to carry with us as far as we could Indian opinion at every stage. If without destruction of our central scheme, from which we do not intend to depart, noble Lords can suggest any method in which I can make it even plainer, that our purpose is not to offend Indian opinion, but rather to conciliate and make it friendly to us, I shall most deeply be considered. But I add one word of caution; only. We must take no step which would lead to the risk that we shall have two reports proceeding from two Commissions. Responsibility, as I have made it plain, is and must be the responsibility of the Parliament. We have conceived of every means open to our imagination to associate with the conclusions which the Commission will present to Parliament Indian opinions, even to Indian prejudice. As long as it does not destroy our scheme, we will listen with sympathy to any suggestion, but we are satisfied that we have discharged in best interests not only of this country but of India itself, the duty which we have inherited from others of composing the Statutory Commission.—Router.

LORD OLIVIER'S SPEECH

INDIAN PARTIES REPRESENTATIVE. Lord Olivier said that the appointment of the Commission had an unfortunate reception. The Government had been very unfortunate in the circumstances in which their intentions were disclosed before any statement was made, but he felt strongly that the Government and the Secretary of State had to thank themselves to some extent for the atmosphere in which it had been received. He did not think that Lord Birkenhead had been at all happy on previous occasions, in the ground he gave for the appointment of the Commission, for he had repeatedly taken the view that the matter could only be considered, if Indian people and politicians showed signs of a sense of responsibility and co-operation, whereas that consideration could not for a moment be expected to appeal to Indian politicians. While it might be said that 200 millions of Indian people might know nothing about the question of appointing a Commission, there could be no question that Indian Political Reform Parties generally did represent the conscious political will of the Indian people, and they desired means of self-government.

A SWITCH-OFF.

Lord Olivier then proceeded to ridicule the view that the Commission was a sort of examination paper set for Indians to see how far they were fit for Self-Government, when lights suddenly went out and the House was plunged in complete darkness. Lord Olivier continued to speak in darkness for a time but the House was then adjourned for half hour till light returned.

SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

Lord Olivier discussing the personnel of the Commission said, that when it was announced, the list seemed to him likely to be disappointing to most Indians who would consider it not of sufficient calibre. He would be every sorry to see the movement on the part of Indian leaders to boycott the Commission. He opined that some of them had been rather precipitate in their action, for, having waited so long, before committing themselves to government, they might have waited a little longer. He hoped that Lord Birkenhead's statement would lead them to reconsider their position. Dealing with reasons for appointing a Parliamentary Commission and the great difficulties in the way of having representative Indian Commission or representative Mixed Commission, Lord Olivier said, that when in office, he had often considered the matter, and had always come to the conclusion, that it would not be possible to appoint any other kind of Commission than the Government had done. The Labour Party which at least had always been regarded as desiring to do the fullest possible justice to India, had decided to support the Commission, without any intention whatever of routing off Indians and having fullest confidence in them.

THE TWO COMMISSIONS.

Lord Olivier thought, it was ridiculous to suppose that after friendly conversations Lord Birkenhead had had with many Indians, that it would be possible for him to have in his mind to do anything which he knew would affront Indians. He suggested that there had been a lack of preparation in connection with the appointment of the Commission similar to that which had caused the failure of the Geneva Conference, and he regretted that the Government before making the original proposals had not secured the co-operation of representatives of the Indian people. He suggested that when the Commission left for India, it should make it its primary duty to consult on equal terms with the Committee appointed by the Indian Legislature. There should be joint meetings of the two Commissions and the reports of those Commissions should in due course be presented to the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN NOTHING.

Lord Olivier said that the Commission would come into contact with genuine and patriotic Indians. The Labour Party had every confidence that the Commissioners

would act in accordance with the spirit of the declarations made. Lord Olivier emphasised how much better Parliamentary Commission would be able to appreciate the value of the evidence with the assistance of such an Indian committee appointed by the Indian legislature. His friends in India would realise that the Labour Party sympathised with the movement for Self-Government. The Commission was only a step, and it was the best practical step which could have been taken at the present time. Despite rather unfortunate circumstances, he hoped Indians would withdraw from their attitude proposing to boycott the Commission, as that would leave the situation as between England and India in a very deplorable and most hopeless position. Lord Olivier said, that if Indians did not obtain all they wanted, they would obtain great deal more than they could possibly obtain, if they boycotted the Commission. He hoped that the Commission would at any rate place Indian affairs on the basis of continuous progress and development. He hoped this would be a final equity of this sort, and with the assistance of Indians would formulate lines on which continuous progress might be made. He hoped Indians would even now abandon the attitude of boycott, and see if they could come together on the Commission appointed by the Legislature and present the British Commission with a scheme for that would have an enormous and overwhelming influence in the result of Commission.

THE FIRST STEP.

Lord Olivier proceeded to say, we knew that Indians did not want to get rid of the British connection and army and navy immediately. In time they did, but they did they did not want immediate Swaraj or Home Rule which was an impossible and unthinkable thing. They wanted a scheme which would give them in a number of years complete and responsible Dominion Government. Such scheme was not possible to-morrow or next year, but a scheme was possible which would as rapidly as possible work out and produce that result. He wished the Commission most heartily a very prosperous and successful career and trusted that the passing squall which had arisen through really undeserved suspicious intentions of the Government, though caused by the prejudice created by the members of the Conservative Party, would blow over and the Commission bring its labours to a prosperous end.

MORE BLUE THAN THE TORY.

Lord Reading expressed satisfaction with the earlier appointment of the Commission and trusted that speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Olivier would cause Indians to ponder seriously before they proceeded with movements, which in some quarters had been definitely adopted. He emphasised that the Government did not intend any stamp of inferiority or to humiliate in any way Indian nationalists, or that there had been the slightest desire to say that Indians were incapable of standing on an equality with the British in matters of this character. He most unqualifiedly supported the Government's proposals and declared that the Labourite suggestions formulated by Lord Olivier were quite impossible of acceptance. All safeguards Indians really could desire were already provided. If the policy of abatement was persisted in India, a grave

TWO REPORTS NOT FEASIBLE

LORD READING CONDEMNS LABOUR PROPOSAL.

Lord Reading said:—The subject of the earlier appointment of the Statutory Commission has been discussed many times and by various Secretaries of State. I think I am right in saying that during my period of office I discussed it with four Secretaries of State in different Governments and it is now to me a satisfaction to find that the conclusion has been reached to appoint the Commission at an earlier date than that provided by the Statute of 1919. I cannot but wish that the speech of the Secretary of State, to which we have all listened with so much pleasure and interest had been delivered earlier; it might have prevented much that has happened since. It is useless now to go back on that period but nevertheless it seems to me that it is most unfortunate and in some respects incomprehensible that whilst we had a statement made as early as November 8th, which was in consequence of premature and incomplete disclosure from India of the names of Commissioners, we should not have had an opportunity of debate in the House of Lords which would have helped very much to clear the atmosphere. In Lord Birkenhead's speech and also in Lord Olivier's, there is material which I trust will cause Indians to ponder seriously before they proceed with a movement which in some quarters has been definitely adopted and announced.

The difficulties of an earlier date, no doubt, arose from the fact that as the Statute had not yet been passed with the permitted earlier appointment of the Commission, it would be impossible constitutionally (so I gathered) to discuss the appointment of those who were to form the Commission. It seems to me that there might have been ways found to enable us to proceed with the debate and at least to listen to so much of Lord Birkenhead's observations to-day (Continued on page 11.)



"Chronicle" Photo. Members of the Tariff Board with Mr. Ginnwala, Chairman, in the centre. The Commission commenced its sitting in Bombay on Tuesday.

decisions which are taken. Imagine the Parliament being assisted by a disclosure of dissenting views of this kind? I ask for indulgent judgment, as to whether confronted with this alternative, I have not taken the right view, when I said, that seven members of the Lords and the Commons well known and respected in each House shall go out using every means of associating Indian opinion with them, and shall shortly pass and present the Parliament a report which the Parliament will be in position to understand, and by which it may usefully be guided.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

But it may indeed be very reasonably said "Are Indians to be denied any opportunity of contributing to these decisions?" Had I made any such proposal, I should have known it is foredoomed to failure, not only in India, not only in the House of Commons but indeed in this House. There is as great a determination to secure fair play for reasonable Indian aspirations in this House, as in the House of Commons. Let me make plain what our proposals are in this respect, for indeed I think they have been very greatly misunderstood. It is our purpose that the Commission when it visits India should establish contact with the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Central Legislature. I pause there to point out that constitutionally, the Central Legislature is a body who most authoritatively can appoint members from its own numbers to confer with the members of the Commission. I assume that the appointment will be made, because, I cannot believe that those who are anxious to persuade the Government of this country that they are fit for further measure of self-government will undertake a deep and most unwise responsibility of refusing to associate themselves with us, in the first genuine efforts which we make to ascertain the road we must tread in common together, if we are indeed to reach that goal. I therefore do not and will not assume, that they will be guilty of

BIRKENHEAD STILL AT IT

(Continued from page 10.)

at least a fortnight earlier but all that is past and what we have now to do is to attempt to rid India of the notion that the Government intended to place any stamp of inferiority upon or humiliate in any way the Indian politician or the Indian Nationalist or that there has been the slightest desire to say that the Indian is incapable of standing on an equality with the British in matters of this character. That certainly was not the idea I am sure.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

For my part I give my most unqualified support to the proposal put forward by Government. This is in no sense a party Government. India, fortunately, is outside party controversy. The main grounds of policy are well sifted. They were adopted by Parliament. Several Governments have been in existence since the Act of 1919 and there has been no deviation from the policy which was declared in 1917 and carried out by the Statute of 1919 and I am confident, there will be none because the statement made, and especially the declaration by His Majesty on the advice of his Ministers to the Indian people, is in itself a charter, which cannot be abrogated and from which there can be no deviation.

But real points that divide the Nationalists in India and those not prepared to go forward as fast as the Nationalists would desire, are questions of the time, the method and the various steps that might be taken on the road to that Self-Government which is promised India within the words of the Statute. I myself often wondered and considered what form the Commission should take. I am emboldened especially by the observations made by Lord Olivier when his Government met my Government and referred to certain proposals made to and discussed with me when I was Viceroy to remind him that when his Government was in office, proposals of this character relating to the earlier appointment of the Commission were discussed between his Government and myself.

Lord Olivier interjected:—I said those would appear in the noble Earl's memoirs. Lord Reading retorted:—Well, I am not going to wait until they appear.

This has been the question agitating the mind of every Secretary of State and also of the Viceroy of the time—of myself and my successor. There has been no period at which we have not been discussing it. I find some satisfaction in the thought that I always favoured appointing a Commission in the cold weather of 1927 and I am very glad indeed that my successor Lord Irwin has come to the same conclusion and that the Government itself has arrived at that decision.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

The real difficulty with which we have to deal, concerns the composition of the Commission. It is said that it is an affront to India to appoint a Parliamentary Commission and exclude Indians. I cannot but think there is a misapprehension in the minds of those who have come to that conclusion—a very serious misapprehension. It is not to be wondered at. I think we must be a little careful not to blame Indians for any views they may have expressed when it is remembered that they knew of the Commission and its composition before they were aware of any of the very admirable safeguards introduced by Government. If the Commission were to be appointed composed of men with experience of India, who had lived part of their life in India, had perhaps held office as Governors of Provinces and of various persons, who for one reason or another had considerable knowledge of Indian affairs, I should have said without hesitation that we could not have appointed such a Commission without appointing a number of Indians and I doubt very much whether there would have been any division of opinion on that subject. But that is not the Commission appointed. It is a totally different one. Indeed the selection made is of gentlemen, members of Parliament of both Houses, who have had no special experience of India, who may perhaps have paid a visit to India, but merely as sightseers and tourists, and who have had really nothing to do with the administration of the affairs of India and that is the central point on which all argument must rest, for it is quite impossible to find any gentleman, who has passed his life in India, who has perhaps been born and lived with his family there, who could approach this question with the same standpoint as those who have been appointed and who will sail for India in order that they may inform themselves and then inform the British Parliament. I wondered some times when reflecting upon the Commission composed of British and Indians how it would be possible to find Indians who had not already committed themselves to a definite view and I think I shall be borne out by everyone with a knowledge of Indian politics if I say that there is no leading Indian politician, indeed no Indian politician who might not aspire to be a leader, who has not committed himself again and again on every subject we are now discussing.

It occurred to me during the debate that the earliest occasion on which I remember some resolution in favour of anticipating the date of the Commission and appointing

it much earlier than 1929 seriously enough arose actually in 1921 just after the Parliament had been inaugurated and almost within a month or two of my succeeding to Lord Chelmsford. It was one of the earliest resolutions I encountered in India and it certainly was during 1921. That was a state of affairs which continued until 1923 when there were resolutions and in 1924 there were definite resolutions to that effect. A committee was appointed, of which Your Lordships are, no doubt, aware, which was called the Reforms Inquiry Committee. It was often called the Muddiman Committee. It was composed of Indians and British. Sir A. Muddiman was then the Home Member and the Leader for Government in the Legislative Assembly was Chairman. Associated with him were two British members, Sir Charles James who was member of the Viceroy's Council for Commerce and Sir Arthur Froom who was an unofficial European representative. The other six composing the Commission were Indians.

ANTICIPATING THE DATE.

I do not desire to travel into the history of that Commission. I only refer to it to substantially it said definitely what they full debate in the Legislative Assembly in 1925 in which resolutions were formulated representing the views of those who favoured an immediate advance and who stated from their view point what they wished Government to do. There was a very long resolution which formulated a constitution. It left the details to be settled by a Round Table Conference or by a Commission but substantially it said definitely what they wished and the views were that there must be both a Central Legislature and Provincial Legislatures composed of representatives elected on wide franchise and that the Governor-General in Council should be responsible to the Central Legislature. Finance and various matters were dealt with and there were certain reservations regarding the Army into which I need not go but it was definitely shaped by the leaders of political thought in India, certainly or those who were taking a prominent part in the debate in the Legislative Assembly.

I noticed the names of those who spoke strongly in favour of these resolutions and who of course were entitled to represent their views with all the force they could command. They were doing it in a perfectly constitutional manner, and although, as a Government we might not agree with them and thought they were proceeding too fast and going too far yet no fault could be found with their manner of presenting the case or with the resolutions which from their viewpoint they advanced. But all those who made themselves responsible for that definite declaration are now taking part largely in an agitation which is proceeding in India for boycotting the Commission.

The question I have put to myself, and which, I have no doubt, the Secretary of State must have considered again and again, is:—Would it be possible to appoint a Commission in which leaders of Nationalist opinion would participate with the knowledge that they themselves, not once but over and over again, have committed themselves to a definite view as to the policy for which they wished and from which they would not depart? It seems to me that it is really putting men on the Commission with the knowledge that the opinions they would express are opinions they have already expressed. I am prepared to admit they would sit on the Commission with every desire to be perfectly fair and keep an open mind. Nevertheless they have been thinking about this subject for a very long time and as I have indicated, have already given pledges from which it would be very difficult for them to recede. I mention that again merely for the purpose of illustrating the difficulties there would have been had Government set about appointing a Commission composed of those with Indian experience and left these men out. It would at once have been a challenge to Indian political opinion and thought and it would have been assumed that it had been done purposely with the object either of humiliating them or of preventing their voices and opinions from having full weight.

Confronted with all these difficulties, and those mentioned already by the Secretary of State, which I won't repeat, it seems to me that there was no alternative but to appoint a Parliamentary Commission. I cannot profess to say what was in the minds of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford when this particular clause of Statute was drafted and when they came to the conclusion that there should be a revision. I don't know what they had in mind but I should be very surprised to find that they had definitely ruled it out altogether a Parliamentary Commission. I should not be surprised to learn from them that what they always contemplated was a Commission of Parliamentary representatives from Britain. I have arrived at my conclusion entirely unaided by the Secretary of State. By that I mean that although I had with him, during the period I was Viceroy and since many discussions on Indian affairs and on this subject, I was not aware of the decision of Government to appoint a Parliamentary Commission until just a little before the announcement was made. That enables me to say that my views are quite independent, quite free and unbiased by anything that may have been said recently, at any rate on this subject by

the Secretary of State to me and that the conclusion to which I came is a conclusion which Government had already reached. I cannot think there was any other course open.

TWO REPORTS NOT FEASIBLE.

Although it is a great satisfaction to find that there is no division of opinion in the House of Lords regarding the appointment of the Commission, and certainly none regarding its members, I was a little troubled in mind by suggestions of Lord Olivier when he told us what was desired by his party in order that full support might be given. I do not propose to analyse the proposals. I do not know whether the Secretary of State had them before him when he was speaking. All I will say is that I should have thought those proposals in the language which he read to us and which I presume therefore represents formally what is desired by his party were quite impossible of acceptance. Without attempting to travel into them in detail, to suggest for a moment that there should be two reports, one by an Indian Committee—that is of those gentlemen who would be in India constituting the Commission that was to be formed and another by a Commission to be appointed in Britain would really be placing the Parliamentary Commission in a position which I do not think I am exaggerating when I describe it as impossible. If one draws a picture of what would happen in such conditions, one immediately arrives at the result that chaos must ensue. You would have two totally different reports. I suppose in any event, I do not intend to go further into those proposals. They are matters for his Majesty's Government. I am merely expressing the views which I have reached and of those who are associated with me in this House. There is much to be done although I could not go anything like the length suggested by my noble friend. I believe no better plan could be devised. Certainly I am unable to think of one. There has been no more elaborate plan prepared to safeguard the interests of Indian politicians and of those who although not politicians may nevertheless desire to be heard upon this subject than the provisions that have been made, no doubt in consultation between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. It is especially with reference to those safeguards that I should like to make a few observations.

ALL SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED.

One cannot tell how much of what one may say in this House may travel to India. I have received telegrams from leading Indian politicians with whom I was on terms of friendship in India appealing to me in this respect. My answer must be that all safeguards they really could desire are already provided. They have an opportunity of presenting their views not only by the Committee of the Central Legislature but also by a Committee appointed by themselves, a non-official Committee of elected men, unofficial in every respect, for the purpose of arriving at the conclusions they wish to put before the Commission, and there they may be quite certain they will get an excellent and dispassionate hearing.

FUTILITY OF BOYCOTT.

I cannot myself think a better Chairman could be found for the purpose or one who would satisfy Indian public opinion more thoroughly than Sir John Simon who is going out to undertake this very responsible duty. I am oppressed by some apprehension lest Indian politicians may be led away into carrying out this policy of boycott, of refraining from presenting themselves and refusing to have in the language of one telegram to me, anything to do with the Commission in any shape or form. I know the Indian gentleman, indeed the Indian, I was going to say, of every class, is very sensitive. He is perhaps none the less sensitive because he is ruled over by a Government which is not his own and he is prone to take offence where none is meant. He is because of these very facts rather inclined to think there is some desire to wound him or if not wound him to place him in a position of inferiority. When he has read what the Secretary of State has had to say to-day, I believe in his heart he will find he has been mistaken. Although it is very difficult for the politician in India, as in England, to recede from a position which he has once publicly announced, yet I am hopeful there will be a change and that it will be recognised that everything that could be done for them has in fact been done in this connection.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INDIA.

I would only add in conclusion that some of my Indian friends, if they look back on the events of the last few years and even beyond, will find that the policy of abstaining from any intercourse with the Commission or with Government has not always been productive of benefit to India, and it is rather a perilous instrument to use and sometimes it recoils upon those who adopt it. If the policy is persisted in, I do not hesitate to say that a grave error will have been committed. An opportunity is presented to India to put the whole of her case before the tribunal presided over by a Chairman of the character and capacity of Sir John Simon. But the whole purpose of it is that the gentlemen forming the Commission should inform themselves, educate themselves so to speak, when they are in India on the views of Indians, that they shall learn everything that there is to be said on the subject, that they shall duly and faithfully report

to Parliament when they return and that they shall give their conclusions, which at least we may be assured are not conclusions of those who reason 'a priori' but will be decisions arrived at by them after carefully weighing and sifting all evidence that is presented to them.

THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS.

Regarding the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, I have expressed the opinion before in the House of Lords and also in India that they have proved on the whole to have been better devised even perhaps than those who had the leading part in them themselves thought at the time. I mean not for a moment suggesting that they are incapable of amendment, but I believe that in them is the foundation well-laid and that it rests with India now to show the British public that from the experience she has had, from the knowledge she has acquired of Parliamentary Government, from all various events during these eventful years—after all the Legislatures have only existed since the beginning of 1921—she is now able to present her case and the arguments which will enable the Commission to form its own opinion and report to Parliament, when Parliament will again have the opportunity of hearing an Indian Committee if they desire to make representations. In those circumstances they have really the best protection that could be devised for them and it would be very unwise, I venture to think, if they refrained from making every possible use of the opportunities afforded them.—Reuter.

ORIGIN OF DYARCHY.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH

error would have been committed. Lord Chelmsford said he was deeply committed to the belief that the inquiry should be through the medium of a Parliamentary Commission. He emphasised that Indians should be closely associated in a very effective way with the working of the Commission, and earnestly hoped that Lord Reading's appeal to India would reach them. He further emphasised that there was no reflection at all upon Indians in the constitution of the Commission, and there was no idea of shutting them out from expression of their views. He pointed out that the late Mr. Montagu and he were closely conditioned by the announcement of His Majesty's Government in 1917, and the same condition applied to the Commission. Reviewing the history of the Reforms in India since his time, Lord Chelmsford expressed the opinion that the ball had been set rolling by the very remarkable speech of Lord Simon as President of the Indian National Congress of Christmas of 1915 pleading to the British Government to declare their regard to future constitutional development.

Lord Chelmsford said, that when he returned England from India in 1916, he found the Committee of India Office considering the lines of future constitutional development. The Committee gave him a pamphlet broadly outlining the views, which when he reached India, he showed to his Council and also to Lord Meston, and it contained what is now known as Diarchie principle. Lord Chelmsford explained that the remark of Sir William Meyer, when he heard the proposal that it reminded him of division into Central and Imperial Provinces under the early Roman Empire which Mommsen called diarchy. Lord Chelmsford said that his Council and Lord Meston both reported adversely on the proposals in the pamphlet. Lord Chelmsford then proceeded to consider the despatch on different lines in the nature of extension of the old Morley-Minto Reforms, but Sir A. Chamberlain, the then Secretary of State pointed out that these proposals failed to fix enlarged councils with responsibility.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Lord Chelmsford thought that in that criticism of Sir A. Chamberlain lay the basic principle of the announcement of 1917. It was true that the late Mr. Montagu was the mouthpiece of that announcement, but it was common knowledge that the announcement had been substantially framed before Mr. Montagu assumed office. When he and Mr. Montagu met in India in November 1917, they found that both had arrived at substantially the same conclusion namely, that in order to carry out the announcement diarchie method must be employed. Lord Chelmsford recalled that the Reforms were introduced under unfavourable conditions namely Punjab disturbances, Non-Co-operation, and financial stringency. He hoped his old friend Sir J. Simon would start his commission under more favourable auspices and expressed delight at Sir John Simon's appointment. He hoped that the report or advice the Commission gave when it reported would square with the announcement in the manner in which Mr. Montagu and he had to square their proposals of 1917. He might have been unfortunate in his attempt to carry out the terms of the announcement, but hoped that the Simon Commission would be more fortunate. He concluded by saying that all quarters hoped that the Commission would be successful in the great enterprise.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PERORATION.

Closing the debate Lord Birkenhead declared:—"I do not think, it is necessary to add more than a word to the remarkable debate. Seldom indeed, can discussion have been informed by more know-

ledge. There has been contributory to it, a former Secretary of State who was in office at a very troubled period in the history of India, and two Viceroy's each of whom was charged with special and grave responsibility during the period of his office. I am greatly encouraged by the realisation that none of these three has quarrelled with or challenged the broad decision of His Majesty's Government. Is it too much to hope that so remarkable an unanimity—for I exclude minor points upon which some criticism has been expressed—is it too much to hope so remarkable an unanimity of opinion among men of so vastly divergent experience and so representative of every political thought in Britain may travel to India? May it so travel, and may it have the effect of persuading men of prominence and position in India. They would be rash in prematurely perhaps, irrevocably committing themselves to a course which perhaps hereafter will prove to be unwise and irreconcilable with their own ultimate interests. On this point, Lord Olivier has addressed a word of wise caution which I venture to adopt and repeat. I will only add that I am deeply grateful for the spirit which has prevailed during the debate and for the successful contribution which I am persuaded it has made to the difficult situation in which we find ourselves."—Reuter.

PALTRY CONCESSIONS WITH RESERVATIONS

LANSBURY-CUM-MACDONALD ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

It was a lively meeting which the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party held today to determine finally the attitude of the Party on the Indian Statutory Commission. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had a most uncomfortable time of it. Proceedings were within closed doors, but it is reliably stated that Mr. Lansbury threw his weight with Mr. MacDonald, as a result of which the back-benchers felt unable to resist the leader. Members were insistent that the minimum that would justify Labour participation in the Commission was compliance by the Secretary of State for India with the demands of the Labour deputation securing to the Indian Committee equality of status and authority with the Simon Commission. To this, it was explained that Lord Birkenhead had substantially conceded the demands made by the Labour, but he had asked to be allowed to choose time and place of the announcement. The question was one of procedure in which the wishes of the members of the Commission and views of the Government of India had to be given every consideration. In the circumstances, while Lord Birkenhead undertook to secure to the Committee privileges asked for, he was unable to make categorical statements straightway.

LABOUR PARTY'S COMMUNIQUE. On this, the members demanded that a statement should be issued embodying the conditions on which Labour members were being allowed to participate in the Commission. It was pointed out that the Labour had come in for a good deal of criticism, and if the Party allowed the debate in the Lords, to proceed without opposition and maintain silence, they would make themselves open to serious misunderstanding. After discussion, the Party leaders agreed to the issuing of a statement. Though Lord Birkenhead is said not to have favoured the idea of a statement being issued, the Labour Party felt no obligation to suit his Lordship's convenience.

A careful perusal of the statement shows that Lord Birkenhead has yielded to several demands made by the Labour deputation with important reservations. Originally all that was intended about the Committee of the Central Legislature was that it shall draw up its views and proposals in writing, and lay them before the Commission for examination in such a manner as the Commission may decide. The Committee later on was to continue in session to be available for any consultation that the Commission may deem necessary. A similar procedure was to be followed in the Provinces.

LABOUR PARTY'S DEMANDS. From this it will be seen that the Committee was intended to perform no functions beyond tendering statements on behalf of the unofficial members of the Legislature and to be called or not called into consultation at the opinion of the Commission. The Labour deputation made seven demands, namely:

- (1) The Committee sit jointly with the Commission.
- (2) Either take part in the examination of the witnesses or make suggestions to the Chairman of the Commission of questions to be put to witnesses.
- (3) Have the right to suggest further examination of witnesses or call for other evidence in rebuttal.
- (4) Have the right of access to all papers even of confidential nature.
- (5) Have the right to be consulted before the Commission makes its recommendations.
- (6) Have the right to join in recommendations if in agreement with the Commission or if in disagreement record minutes which shall be placed before the Parliament.
- (7) When legislation based on the re-

commendations of the Commission are before the Parliament Select Committee, the Indian Committee be placed on an equal footing with the members of the Commission.

What Lord Birkenhead had agreed to and which the Labour communique has now adopted as its minimum is that the Committee shall sit with the Commission and examine witnesses and by implication have the right of suggesting examination of further witnesses and also after investigations have been completed, have the right to be consulted before the Commission formulates recommendations and in the event of differences of opinion, the Committee shall have the right of presenting its own minute which shall be placed before the Parliament.

In the Provinces, the Committee of the Provincial Legislature will sit with the Committee of the Central Legislature and the Commission.

IMPORTANT RESERVATIONS.

The important reservation Lord Birkenhead has made and the Labour Party has surrendered to and which vitiate even the proposed procedure and which it shall be open to the Commission to examine witnesses and scrutinise documents by themselves which means, that whenever there are inconvenient documents or witnesses that cannot face scrutiny by the Indian Committee, they would be placed before the Commission and the Committee would grope in the dark. It is not necessary that such a contingency would arise as much will depend on the view Sir John Simon takes, but a reservation has been made that the Chairman might have the power to deny the Committee equal access to papers and equal rights of sifting evidence.

One other handicap which has escaped the Labour attention is that before the Commission starts investigations, the Indian Committee would be asked to submit its own proposals, and thus when investigations begin, the Committee's proposals would be an anomaly. It also commits the would be participating in that trial which would be an anomaly. It also commits the Committee to a particular course before the inquiry is begun and thus restrict its freedom in revising its views in light of evidence and materials placed before them.

As regards the right to the Committee to submit a separate minute, all that is intended is that any note submitted by the Committee on the recommendations of the Commission previously disclosed to them, shall be published simultaneously with the report of the Commission. But, in practice, it would mean that the Cabinet would have before it the minute of the Committee as well as the report of the Commission and it would publish simultaneously its conclusions on the report of the Commission and the minute of the Committee and also publish those two documents simultaneously. The Committee's minute would form part of the Parliamentary papers, but would not rank equally with the Commission's report.

BACK-BENCHERS DISAPPOINTED.

The Labour back-benchers feel extremely disappointed at the pooriness of these concessions, but the MacDonald-cum-Lansbury alliance has given them no option but to undertake to abide by this understanding. It is to the credit of Mr. Lansbury and the back-benchers that the Party should have embodied at least these terms in the communique and made it clear that Labour participation is clearly on the acceptance of these terms. Publication of the Labour Party's communique has taken away the wind from the effect of the highly strident of Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords which ill-fits with the terms of the communique.—Free Press Cable.

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SENSATION IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS

PREMIER BRATIANU'S DEATH

GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS IN RUMANIAN POLITICS EXPECTED

NEW PREMIER AND PRINCE CAROL

LONDON, Nov. 24. Premier Bratianu's death which was unexpected has caused a sensation in European capitals. It is recognised that it could hardly have come at a more unhappy moment for Rumania where grave political developments are expected, especially the strong revival of the struggle for Prince Carol's return. The deceased statesman's support of the child King Michael, was the main instrument in the latter's accession; but his enemies declared that his ultimate aim was the dictatorship for himself—a position, in fact, he has virtually held for several years.

A STRONG SECOND TO HIS BROTHER.

M. Ventilla Bratianu, the new Premier has held high posts in the Rumanian affairs and has been a strong second to his

brother. It is understood that he is equally opposed to the return of Prince Carol to Rumania, but a Bucharest message says that it is considered that the present Government is only provisional, and the formation of a new one is likely with the collaboration of M. Mariu, the leader of the National Peasant Party which strongly sympathises with Prince Carol.

RUMANIA'S GREAT LOSS. The Regency Council which consists of the boy King's uncle, Patriarch Cristea and the President of the Court of Cassation has held consultation with M. Mariu and M. Avareson, leader of the Peasants' Party. A 'communiqué' has been published which pays a high tribute to the deceased's patriotic services at home and abroad. Even the opposition papers unanimously deplore the country's great loss. —Reuter's Special.

MIXED COMMISSION—A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

(Continued from page 9.)

asked how they could logically include ex-Viceroy and Governors and exclude Indians and Europeans spending their lives in India. A similar argument applied in the case of the suggestion that Sir Frederick Whyte should be placed on the Commission.

Dealing with the Commission and its functions, Earl Winterton declared that it was absurd to say that the Commission carefully chosen from both the Houses and blessed with a Chairman in the centre of the front rank of Parliament and Law was not an instrument by which Parliament would be able to discharge its responsibilities. It was perfectly possible to be realistic without abating a jot or tittle from consideration for or sympathy with the ideals of Indians in public life.

WHO OPPOSE COMMISSION?

Earl Winterton asked whether Parliament was not to listen to millions of people outside the electoral system in India by obtaining their views directly through its chosen representatives which the members of the Commission would be, and also whether Mr. Walsh and Major Atlee were less likely to be sympathetic to the Moslem minority or the millions of untouchables than the Brahmins or members of the Hindu majority. Evidence was daily accumulating that the raging tearing propaganda against the Commission by certain persons who were always opposed to the Government of India as they were entitled to be, did not represent the real views of a very large number of the people in India who took interest in these matters. There seemed to be some misunderstanding about the functions of the Committee of the Central Legislature and of the Provincial Councils. That must obviously be left to the Commission to settle.

A NOVEL PROCEDURE.

It was a novel and unprecedented procedure by which the House of Commons was asked to concur by the submission of the names to His Majesty. It was not desirable to attempt to tie the hands of the Commission or in any way dictate to its distinguished Chairman; but the Committee of the Central Legislature and Provincial Committees would be more than mere witnesses and would be able to prepare a case for further self-government as appeared to them. Never had any part of the Empire prior to receiving partial Responsible Government or full Dominion Status had such opportunities of influencing directly the British Parliament. It was not done in the case of Canada and Australia or in the most recent case, of Rhodesia.

AN INSOLENT REPLY.

As regards the complaints from outside that India ought to have been consulted in advance whether it would accept this form of Constitution or not, Earl Winterton pointed out that apart from the fact that the responsibility must rest with His Majesty's Government, we were consulting Indians through the Commission. "I

refuse to believe that they will not take that opportunity that they will not assist freely in the very formidable task of revising and reinforcing the Constitution of the Empire within an Empire which India is."

Mr. MacDonald followed Earl Winterton.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

During the debate on the Statutory Commission in the Commons, Mr. MacDonald said that in the course of the conversations with Lord Birkenhead and the explorations of the meaning and intention behind and below the verbal agreements, he found in Lord Birkenhead's mind the sincerity of desire to pursue a liberal policy and treat the representatives of the Indian Legislature in the most open, most friendly and most co-operative way.

Speaking on Earl Winterton's motion, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said in the Commons that he rose in the name and on behalf of his colleagues to support the resolution which had just been moved (cheers), offering at the same time most sincerely some advice which they hoped, if accepted, would make the procedure of the Commission which they supported more acceptable to Indian people than it otherwise would be. He must say he regretted that there had not been more consultation between the Government and the representative Indians for the purpose of paving the way. In this respect Government had repeated the mistake they had made in the Geneva Naval Conference. He was sure that Indian opinion and Indians who had made that opinion as well as those who had voiced it being possessed with the sympathetic ideas that the Under-Secretary of State had just enunciated, we might have been relieved of the antagonism that had been caused by the Government scheme.

What this House had to do was to recognise quite frankly the widespread suspicion that existed in India and what he hoped the debate would do was to remove, at any rate, a substantial part of that suspicion. If they could do that and convince some of their friends that they had been rather swift in passing resolutions, then it would be good for India and ourselves.

The first question dealt with by Earl Winterton was the Parliamentary Commission, the good old-fashioned Commission; he himself had been a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Indian affairs and he sat on it for over two years under the presidency of Lord Islington. It was the Commission to inquire into the Public Services in India; he saw a good deal behind the scenes and took some active part in the negotiations which had to be undertaken in order to get the report of that Commission anything like unanimous. He felt bound to confess that his experience on that Commission convinced him that the Royal Commission, appointed as that Commission was appointed, to inquire into the Indian Constitution would not be an efficient body. If there was nothing else to be done we would have to appoint one, but it was the duty of the Government to consider whether a better system of finding what Indian needs and Indian opinion were, could be instituted.

One of the great difficulties of having a mixed Commission as a Royal Commission was first of all the difficulty of selection. So far as his party were concerned they had never approached the problem relating to a constitution of a country, they had never criticised the action of the Government of a country without keeping in their minds in a most prominent and important

position the question of the minorities and how the minorities were dealt with, what the relations between majorities and minorities were, as being fundamental essential to the good Government of a country.

NEEDS OF MINORITIES. Therefore it would be absolutely impossible for them to support any Commission of enquiry selected in any way conceivable, unless they had assurances that upon that Commission or enquiry, the needs of the minority would be adequately secured. They laid down that fundamental proposition and then for the purpose of discovering how it was to be satisfied they proceeded to survey not the minority, but the intricate and numerous sections and minorities of India, and they saw that the Commission that would evolve would be so unwieldy that no Government would light-heartedly select it as its instrument for making an enquiry. There was another consideration that followed from that. Without in any way suppressing or thwarting the opinion, it was desirable that when the enquiry was finished we should have a report that would really help us. What would be the report that we would get from a Royal Commission appointed in the same way as the one of which he was a member? It would be absolutely impossible to get a report; they would get reports. There would be a majority report and a whole series of minority reports. They would also have a series of reports signed with various paragraphs in them with asterisks, and footnotes amounting to a very considerable number, appended, and then the House instead of getting the guidance for the joint Parliamentary Committee which would be set up as the second stage in this enquiry, instead of having some sort of well-sifted and co-ordinated evidence and guidance, would itself have to regard the various sections as though they were so many witnesses.

LECTURE ON DEMOCRACY. The reports of such a Commission would not carry this House beyond being in a position of listening to so many witnesses. He would like the evidence of witnesses to be sifted in such a way that it would be co-ordinated and got into some sort of composite scheme that, as far as human intelligence and ingenuity could, would meet the various points of view and present a common photograph. That would not be possible if the House appointed such Commission as he had mentioned. It

would give them a minimum instead of a maximum of guidance. It was perfectly true that when they were in Office in 1924 that question was before them. They were never able to produce a scheme. But he could say that as the result of a variety of conversations, consultations and considerations their minds had turned in the direction of using the Parliaments of the two countries as the enquiring bodies. They never went further than that. If there was anything which representative democracy held in high esteem it was the Parliament of its representatives. Those who believed in democracy and in organised public opinion created for the purpose of making that opinion effective in the administration and legislation must of necessity hold Parliaments as the highest expression of that public opinion in any country.

BALDWIN'S UNFORTUNATE STATEMENT. Their concern, therefore, was the relative status of the two bodies. That was what it came down to, the relative status of the Commission which we are going to send out to India, and the Commission or the Committee in India; by whatever name they might call it, for he was not concerned with the baptismal certificates. The only problem they had to solve—and it was one the Indian public opinion intended they should solve—was what was to be the status of the two sections of the enquiry that was to be set up. The Prime Minister's statement the other day was a little unfortunate in this respect. A good deal of misunderstanding—and he hoped it would not be misunderstanding after this debate—had arisen in India, not owing to the intention of the statement but owing to the form of the statement. When he heard it, he said: "That is a very unfortunate statement if Government mean to give any sort of recognition to people who are very sensitive on points of self-respect", because the impression conveyed—and he was sorry it was the impression that India had taken up—was that we were appointing a Commission to go to India to meet a Committee appointed by Indian Legislatures and that the chief work of that Committee was to present a report and hand it in writing to our representatives.

The suggestion was that there was to be from the very beginning a marked relationship in inferiority (Labour cheers)

between the two and although no one could resist the constitutional and historical survey of the position made by Earl Winterton, the less it was emphasised the better. What should be emphasised was the one or two sentences in Earl Winterton's statement which emphasised exactly the position that this Parliament had sincerely taken, that there should be no sense of inferiority and no relationship of inferiority imposed upon this Indian Commission, but that one Parliament was honestly and sincerely desirous of consulting the other Parliament as to what was the best thing for the country. He was sorry, therefore, that this debate did not take place before now. He was sure that had the Secretary of State made some sort of a speech earlier of a more liberal and a more generous character, much of the misunderstanding would have been removed.

BIRKENHEAD'S SINCERITY.

The Secretary of State yesterday made certain references not to negotiations, because they were not negotiations, but to consultations which he and some of his colleagues had over this matter. He wished to say candidly and frankly that although they were in no way responsible for these proposals, he must say that in the course of those conversations and those explorations as to the meaning and intention behind and below the declarations that had been made in this House and elsewhere, he was bound to say that he found in Lord Birkenhead's mind a sincerity of desire to pursue a liberal policy and treat the representatives of Indian Legislatures in the most open, most friendly and most co-operative way. It was absolutely impossible, of course, to devise the formula to ensure that. They had tried their hands at it and they had failed. It was also impossible to produce a programme of association. That also had been tried and they had failed.

LABOUR FOR EQUAL STATUS.

There were one or two essential points which, he was sure, if the Indians had an assurance upon, would remove a very large number of objections and a very large part of their suspicions. First, they (Labour) advised most strongly that if the wording that the Prime Minister had used in making his announcement implied that the status between our Commission and the Indian Commission was to be the status that would be established between a Commission and a witness to a Commission, that should be removed at once. There must be no idea—and he hoped the Commission would not have a particle of such an idea in its mind—that the representatives of the Indian Legislatures were simply going to present a written report, to be wished temporarily a good day, to leave our Commission to examine that report, to discuss it among themselves, and then to call back Indian representatives to sit at the other side of the table and answer questions that might be put to them for the purpose of illuminating that report. That was not our intention, and it ought to be made perfectly clear. The intention was—and if it was not carried out, the Commission would not be so successful as he knew it could be if it was properly handled—to go to India, to see at once our colleagues appointed by the Indian Legislature, to get a statement, to exchange views upon it, to negotiate with them, to regard them just as members from this side of the House who would sit round in a Commission, and use their common intelligence and common ideas for the purpose of producing the very best report.

INSIST ON EXAMINING CERTAIN WITNESSES.

There was another point. In the examination of witnesses, there were certain witnesses and certain classes of witnesses which our Commission must insist upon. Nobody who understood India would deny that that must be. There must be a considerable number of such witnesses and in examination of those witnesses, he strongly urged that the Commission should have the Indian Commission sitting with them, Sir John Simon presiding over the joint sitting of both, and the Indian representatives having exactly the same rights and status as members of our own section.

(Message incomplete.)

"INDIANS IRRATIONAL AND CHILDISH."

Sir Robert Hamilton, on behalf of Liberals, supported the resolution. Sir Robert Hamilton followed closely Lord Reading's remarks in the House of Lords yesterday and emphasised that it was of the very greatest importance that the Central Legislature in India should understand that they were to confer on equal terms with the Commission. At present, the people in Britain, were feeling that Indians were irrational and childish while Indians thought us faithless, futile and hypocritical. That must be changed if they were to achieve any success in the future partnership of the two races. Nothing said in to-day's debate, could alter the boycott of the Commission which was going to occur in India. Therefore, it was futile to discuss whether the Committee of the Legislative Council ought to have greater power. The first question was whether a Committee should be created at all.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT ENDED.

Col. Wedgwood laid stress on the fact that the great hopes of Indians before the names of the Commissioners were announced, had been built on what the Commission might do, but their hopes of settlement had now ended.

Col. Wedgwood referring to the Joint Parliamentary Committee to which the Commission would have to refer, said that the Committee would probably include interesting, but extinct, dugouts who would water down the report. It might take many years before all its stages have been concluded. Indians must now be thinking that when legislation was introduced in the House of Commons for the benefit of Indians, it would not depend on the report of the Commission but on the actual state of affairs in India at the time. The exclusion of Indians from the Commission was particularly galling. Too long had Indians been charged with having the inferiority complex. It was only by making self-sacrifice that they could get rid of that complex.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT.

When they supported the suggestion that Parliament itself, as the representative and custodian of the people of this country in all political and constitutional matters, should say to the Parliament of India "We are going to regard you as the representatives of India's opinion, we are going to recognise you as having an authoritative function and position like unto our own in your country and when we want to know what is going to be the Constitution of India in future, when we want to know what opinion of political India is, we appoint a Commission, you appoint a similar body and the two Commissions working together in harmonious co-operation with each other, are going to report to the House of Commons, what the lines of the new Constitution should be", when instead of insulting the public opinion in India, instead of belittling the political intelligence of India, they were doing it the greatest compliment one Parliament could ever do or that one nation could ever do to another with which it is in political relationship (Labour cheers).

During the Commons' debate, Mr. Saklatvala moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read "that the House resolves to invite Pandit Motilal Nehru to the bar of the House to explain Indian sentiments and guide the House as provided in the Preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919 before concurring in the submission to His Majesty of the names of persons."

Mr. Saklatvala declared that Government were insulting and hurting the people of India and the joint conspiracy between Labour and Government did not detract from the insult. He said the talk of protecting minorities was bunkum and the whole Commission was a farce. Mr. Lansbury said he understood the first duty of the Commission on arrival in India would be to meet the Committee of the Assembly and discuss the aims of the Commission. If that was true the Commission was not camouflage as it would bring about a Round Table Conference.

The amendment was negatived without a discussion.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

In the Commons, Mr. Baldwin regarded the Commission as the most effective scheme for constitutional settlement in India. He took the opportunity of assuring Indians that Government earnestly desired that their opinions, and the opinion of every man of good will, Indian or British, should be accessible to the Commission and should be given the fullest weight. Government did not intend to dictate to the Indian Assembly how they should conduct their business. If they liked to vary their standing orders of whatever they could do, they were at liberty to do so. As to whether women would be among expert advisers they had complete freedom to take the best means they considered possible to attain their end.—Reuter.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin replying said, I, as every member of the House must welcome the tone of debate of to-day and the general acceptance of the proposal which has marked the proceedings of the debate. There have only been two or three voices raised against the proposal. We are all very pleased to see Mr. Saklatvala back in his place. It is quite evident that during his absence he made no speech against the Government of the country he was visiting (meaning Russia) comparable to one he delivered to-day or we should most regretfully have to do without his presence. When speaking of liberty, he must have lost for the moment his keen sense of humour. I felt that never had there been an exhibition more patent to the world of height, depth, breadth and strength of British liberty than the sight of Mr. Saklatvala delivering that speech in the British House of Commons. There is only one word more I want to say about liberty. When I want information about liberty in Russia I will go to M. Trotsky, not to Mr. Saklatvala.

LEAVING COMMISSION A FREE HAND.

I must repeat and re-emphasise some things already said. What has been criticised in the Commons has been less the Commission itself than its form, the form in which Government intentions were stated. For that we have been blamed in India where the misunderstanding was

greater and I think genuinely greater. The Viceroy's announcement gave a full statement of the policy embodied in the procedure and if that procedure in that statement was not reduced into more close and definite terms the very reason of that was the reason indicated by the Leader of the Opposition, that is, the necessity of leaving the Commission itself as free a hand as possible until they arrived on the spot. Therefore, we are only a piling framework and within that framework the Commission will be left free. They can pursue as many of the lines of procedure which have been suggested to-day as seem to them on consideration wise and practical, only providing that such a procedure is within the framework, and does not prejudice the responsibility and the ultimate responsibility of this Parliament.

(Message incomplete.)

MANCHESTER NOV. HANDICAP

GRASSMOOR TO RUN

LONDON, Nov. 24. "Invershire" who promised to start a warm favourite for the Manchester November Handicap is a doubtful starter. "Grassmoor" runs, as the abcess on its foot has yielded to treatment. It pulled up sound after a good gallop yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSO-EGYPTIAN COTTON DEAL.

LLOYD'S BANK FURNISHES GUARANTEE

LONDON, Nov. 24. Cairo.—Lloyd's Bank has furnished a letter of guarantee in connection with the Russo-Egyptian deal cabled on 21st November.—Reuter's Special. (A Reuter's telegram dated the 21st November said that it has been ascertained that the agreement (Egypto-Soviet Cotton Contract) relates to the purchase of 110,000 bantars of cotton from the Egyptian Government stocks subject to a guarantee of £200,000. The Soviet asked Lloyd's Bank of London to give a guarantee. The guarantee offered by the Russian Bank being declined by the Egyptian Government.)

M. LITVINOFF TO SEE DR. STRESEMANN

SOVIET DISARMAMENT DELEGATION IN GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 24. Berlin.—The Soviet delegation to the disarmament commission at Geneva has arrived here. M. Litvinoff will see Dr. Stresemann before leaving for Geneva on the 25th November.—Reuter's Special.

MR. LANSBURY ROPED IN

EFFECT OF BIRKENHEAD'S LECTURE

LONDON, Nov. 25. The topic of discussion in Political circles is the effect of Lord Birkenhead's speech on Indian opinion. One noteworthy feature of the situation in Labour circles is what seems to be whole-hearted conversion of Mr. Lansbury to the view that Indian opinion must not boycott the Statutory Commission. While the rank and file are indignant over the arrogance and insolence of Lord Birkenhead's speech, Mr. Lansbury emphasises what he considers to be an important concession namely that when the Commission's proposals are before Parliament the Indian Committee will sit with the Parliamentary Select Committee.

LANSBURY ROPED IN.

Interviewed by London Correspondent of Free Press of India Mr. Lansbury said: "I wish to draw the earnest attention of Indian friends to that part of Lord Birkenhead's speech which details the part that the Indian Committee shall play when the final proposals are drafted after the Commission has reported. This is what Lord Birkenhead says: 'We invite them—the Central Government—to appoint a Committee to come and sit with our Joint Committee'. They can examine the Commission's report. They have been given a function more important than that of the Commission itself.' In my opinion this stage is of vital importance as the other stages are merely preliminary. Then, the Indian Committee can present their own proposals.—Free Press Beam Service.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE

OFFENDER FINED RS. 30

Yesterday the 24th inst. some more cases of adulterated ghee came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rangnoka, in the Esplanade Police Court. One P. N. Naya having his shop at 121, Modi Street, stood charged of having sold adulterated ghee to the agent of the Municipal Inspector. The analysis revealed that the sample of ghee taken from his shop contained 87 per cent of adulteration of foreign matter.

The accused having pleaded guilty of the charge was fined Rs. 30 by the Magistrate.

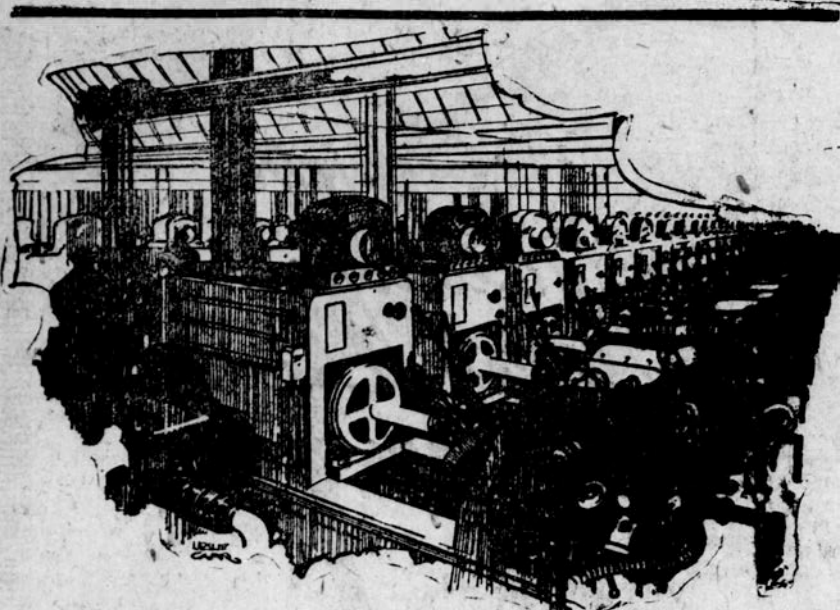
HOMICIDAL OR SUICIDAL

On Thursday afternoon, a dead body of a Mahomedan (40) was found floating in the Alexandra Dock. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held on Friday morning. A nickel silver watch and fourteen aunes were found in his pockets but in spite of all the efforts of the police, nobody came forward to identify the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but were unable to state whether it was homicidal or suicidal.

greater and I think genuinely greater. The Viceroy's announcement gave a full statement of the policy embodied in the procedure and if that procedure in that statement was not reduced into more close and definite terms the very reason of that was the reason indicated by the Leader of the Opposition, that is, the necessity of leaving the Commission itself as free a hand as possible until they arrived on the spot. Therefore, we are only a piling framework and within that framework the Commission will be left free. They can pursue as many of the lines of procedure which have been suggested to-day as seem to them on consideration wise and practical, only providing that such a procedure is within the framework, and does not prejudice the responsibility and the ultimate responsibility of this Parliament.

(Message incomplete.)

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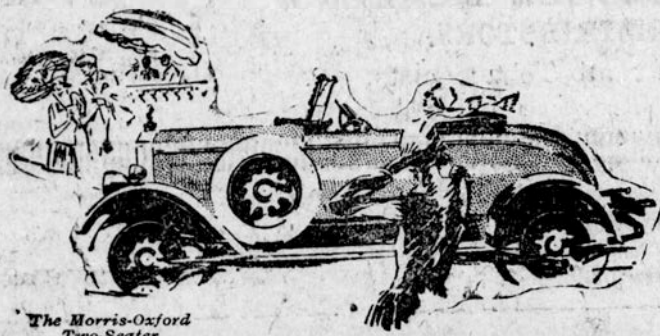


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ULTSTER OF INDIA

PUNJAB AS VENUE

CHALLENGE TO SIR M. SHAFI

Maulana Mohammad Ali, interviewed by the Representative of the Hindustan Times, on the decisions of All-India Muslim League Council, said:—

"I think the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council to have Sir M. Shafi as the President of the League is a very great mistake.

Although I am one of the founders of the League and was elected its president ten years ago, curiously enough I found on my release from jail that I was no longer a member of this Council and since I have not been honoured by re-election during the last four years, I could take no part in the deliberations of the Council last Sunday. I understand the attendance was very small, but since written votes are even to-day allowed in the Muslim League Council meetings, the reactionaries, who evidently worked hard for it, secured a majority. I have not much confidence in the absentee leadership of His Highness the Agha Khan but it is ridiculous that a man like Sir Mohammad Shafi should have been preferred to H. H. the Agha Khan for the presidency of the League.

BAD LEAD.

Even in the Punjab, he will find it difficult to be returned to the Legislative Assembly and yet of all Muslims he has been singled out for giving a lead to them through the Muslim League on such a critical occasion. Sir Mohammad Shafi is very amiable and is also very generous in helping his community with money, but even more pronounced than his amiability and his generosity is his sycophancy where Government and its officials are concerned.

That the man, who gave dinners to O'Dwyer and Dyer and even Frank Johnson should lead the Muslims to-day is a disgrace to the Muslim community.

But then the League itself is a close corporation of members elected years and years ago, few of whom even take the trouble of paying its annual subscription.

The League indeed is no longer an institution. It is merely a name and whenever officials need servile assistance from Muslim reactionaries in order to oppose the Indian national or Muslim aspirations the help of the League is invoked and a resolution full of sycophancy is always available.

I understand that two Ministers, one from the U. P. and the other from the Punjab and one disgruntled ex-Minister from Bengal were responsible for the decision of the League's Council. The whole thing appears to be an intrigue of officialdom and has no more weight than the telegrams published by Anglo-Indian papers whose senders are two notorious brothers Khujandi and Ahmad Mukhtar who pretend to lead the Sunni sect of Muslims and the Muslims of Bombay but who represent only themselves and the mischief-makers of the C. I. D. at their back.

LAND OF REACTIONARIES.

The Punjab is a land of reactionary leaders and to hold the League session in Lahore under the presidency of Sir M. Shafi is nothing else but the official acceptance of the most degrading official facts.

But even the Punjab will not to-day accept such servility as its considered verdict and the Punjab Khilafat Committee has already repudiated the sycophancy of the Punjab Muslim League.

I challenge Sir Mohammad Shafi and even Sir Mohammad Iqbal to address with me a mass meeting in any locality in the Punjab and obtain from it any other verdict but that of boycott of such a Commission as the Government propose to inflict upon us.

The League should have been held in Madras, where even the Muslim Educational Conference is, I understand, being held. And this because Muslims of all shades of opinion, the seditionists as well as the slaves, could have met there and arrived at the community's considered decision. If that was not possible, they should have met at Bombay before the Congress session on the date His Majesty the King of Afghanistan leaves India on his European tour or at Delhi in January just before the Legislative Assembly Session. But the reactionaries want to meet only when we are not likely to be there to defeat them and in a province which I have called the Ulster of India, where Hindu, Muslim and Sikh strife would give to the reactionaries the very best chance of snatching a victory in favour of officialdom and against nationalism. If the reactionaries intend to persist in such tactics the Muslim community will have to reorganise the League or entirely smash it. I await Mr. M. A. Jinnah's and Sir Abdur Rahim's decision and I hope they will not take the Council's decision lying down."

NAGPUR NOTES.

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

During the coming fortnight there will be meetings of the various authorities and bodies of the Nagpur University including the Convocation on December 2 and the meeting of the Court (Senate) on the following day. The most important business before the Court is the election of the next Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer of the Nagpur University.

Owing to the sudden demise of Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit there remain only two candidates in the field viz. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the present Vice-Chancellor and Mr. P. S. Kotval Bar-at-Law, the Additional Judicial Commissioner.

There were only two candidates for the office of the Treasurer, Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayavant. Owing to the indifferent health of the latter, Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar will, it is presumed, be unanimously elected to occupy the chair of the Treasurer, as he is the only remaining candidate.

"In our own religion as Hindus, we are not treated even as the equal of an animal. If we touch anything it is defiled but the same thing is purified by the cow's urine. (Bhary person, be he Christian, Mahomedan or Jew has the right to worship God in their churches, mosques and synagogues, but we are made to worship the idols in temples from the last step of the temple yards."

In these words Dr. Ambekar of Bombay opened the Berar Untouchables Conference at Amraoti on last Sunday. Proceeding he said:—

"Today the question before us is to You have been requesting the Management for the last three years without any Satyagraha. Our aim is not merely to result. Now we are going to start enter the Bhawan Temples of Amraoti, but to show that we are a force to be reckoned with. We must fight to the last although many of us may have to go to Jail. I request sincere and honest sympathisers to join in our Satyagraha and thus give us active help.

"I want to tell you that it will be an unpardonable sin if we do not fight for our rights as Hindus. Our forefathers may be excused for they were illiterate. I therefore request you again to stand by our just claims as Hindus."

LATE MR. TATIA VANDREKAR.

(From A Correspondent.)

Laxman Gopal Chachad alias Tatia Vandrekhar the highly esteemed social figure of Andheri passed away peacefully at his house on Tuesday last at the ripe old age of 92. His funeral was very largely attended by his friends and officers and operatives of the Petit Mills.

Born at Bandra in 1836 this sturdy lover of education attended Dr. Wilson School in his boyhood walking daily from Bandra to Bombay for want of train service.

After completing the education course then in existence in the absence of the University he served for sometime in the G. I. P. Rly. and Bombay Municipal Office.

His ardent love for industrial and technical pursuits however would not allow him to remain satisfied with clerical career. He therefore joined the Petit Mills, where by sheer dint of hard work and aptitude in suggesting improvements, he rose gradually in high form with the management. His energy would not allow him to remain idle in his old age but he served till his death for 68 years.

Appreciation of his services and the esteem in which he was held on account of his kind social disposition led to the celebration of his jubilee in the Mills when valuable presents were made to him.

He leaves behind him a son and two daughters to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CILIL APPOINTMENTS

The Hon. Sir Charles C. H. Fawcett, Kt., I.C.S., resumed charge of his office at Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th November, 1927, in the forenoon.

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday, the 24th October, 1927, in the forenoon.

Mr. Hiralal Muljibhai Patel has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment and has been posted as Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. D. V. Vyas, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for twenty days with effect from the date of relief by Mr. S. H. Covert, I.C.S.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two days.

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The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes. In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

DIZZINESS, DEPRESSION ETC. 10-15 MINUTES



OVERWORK AND WORRY



FRESH & ENERGETIC



RHEUMATISM ABLE TO ENJOY LIFE



LIVER & LUMBAGO KIDNEYS



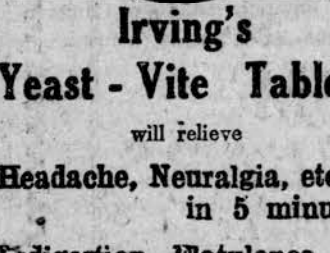
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RELIEVES HEADACHE, NEURALGIA ETC IN 5 MINUTES



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Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets will relieve Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LABORATORIES. "CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E.C.1.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist. If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately. £100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe: Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each). I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F. Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hargitton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002—E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—it has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E. Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28,019—Miss A. B.: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G. New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw yours. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,032—Nurse S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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TO

Bombay, 5th May 1927.

THE HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4.

150,000 PATIENTS CURED IN FIFTY YEARS.
१५०,००० रोगी पचास वर्षों में इकट्ठा हकीम
१५०,००० रोगी पचास वर्षों में इकट्ठा हकीम



Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

earned in the Western method. The said Hakim did for me what almost every consultant in Bombay had miserably failed. I strongly wish sufferers from stomach trouble to give a fair trial to the indigenous system especially that of the said Hakim Sahib.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) O. K. RELE.

hatriya Nivas,
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Can we help you?

We can tell you how to avoid the constant bugbear of greasy and unpleasantly tasting dishes. Ensure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.

Do not allow your Cook to use Ghee. More often than not it is adulterated and contaminated. Insist upon your food being cooked in Cocogem—the purest vegetable cooking oil obtainable in India.

Cocogem
for Better Cooking

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

GRIEVANCES OF IGATPURI WORKERS

IGATPURI, Nov. 20.
(From a Correspondent).

A mass meeting of Railway workers at Igatpuri was held to-day at Brury Library Hall when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala of Bombay who presided, addressed the gathering on mass organisation and labour questions. Among others, some of the important citizens of Igatpuri and the Mamladar, Police Inspector and Magistrate of the station were present.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union requests the Agent that the practice of reporting staff to higher authorities by way of writing D. O's or verbally, should be discontinued immediately as this procedure does not give any chance to the employee reported to defend himself and prove his innocence and that the Agent be requested to issue instructions to all the heads of departments to conduct open inquiry in such cases as is done in all Government Departments giving sufficient opportunity to the accused to defend himself.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union requests the Agent that all Indian Engine Drivers, Guards and Brakemen be provided with the same housing accommodation as all European and Anglo-Indian staff get, and in case, housing accommodation is not available, the Railway administration must grant house allowance in lieu thereof as in force with all the staff of the Carriage and Wagon department and others as well who fall within the category of whole-time servants.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union requests the Railway administration to discontinue the present practice of not giving to the Indian staff Railway quarters even if they are available but give them house allowance instead thus putting the Railway to extra expenditure. This grievance has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Railway Board and the Railway Board has declared that no such preferential treatment exists or is to be permitted.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union protests against the action of the administration in giving secret assistance to Railway employees in the 'A' grade by giving them the examination papers of Departmental Examinations held from time to time by certain higher Railway officials.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union protests against the practice of engaging raw Anglo-Indian lads out from school with third and fourth standard qualifications on the 'A' grade as pro-guards on a starting salary of Rs. 115 per month while Indian youths with higher educational qualifications are appointed on Rs. 20 or 30 per month as Brakemen and in many cases bluntly refuse jobs on the plea of no 'vacancies,' in spite of the order of the Imperial Government who have distinctly stated that all Railway appointments will be graded on educational qualifications only and not on racial grounds.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union requests the Agent to institute minute inquiries regarding the appointment of a raw junior hand of barely 2 years' service and drawing Rs. 95 per month from the appointment of a goods guard without any special qualifications or undergoing the usual departmental tests, to that of Train Inspector on Rs. 210 per month and such cases of favoritism be put a stop to in future as it causes great disappointment and discontent to and among the senior employees eligible for such posts.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union requests the Agent to recognise the Union as it is registered under the Trade Union Act of 1925.

DELHI RIOTS.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Certain exaggerated statements have appeared in the Press regarding disturbances which occurred here on 14th November in connection with the execution and burial of Abdul Rashid. Authentic information shows (1) officials present at jail estimate the crowd which eventually assembled there cannot have numbered much more than 5,000. (2) The statement that apart from the cars of the officials, a very large number of private motor cars (numbers varying from 50 to 200 have been suggested) were outside the jail appears to be entirely unsubstantiated. Actually, only one private motor car came to the notice of the officials present. (3) The total loss of property alleged by the Hindu shopkeepers of the city amounts to Rs. 10,843. This does not include certain property reported to have been damaged though not stolen.



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Prepared in India by Indians.

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BROTHELS IN BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It seems Lord Winterton never read or heard of George Washington, when he was a little boy, for truthfulness does not seem to be his weakness. And not suffering from an over-dose of this otherwise necessary qualification for any decent statesman holding any responsible position in the State, Lord Winterton finds no difficulty in disposing of inconvenient questions on India asked in the House of Commons. Replying to a question in the Commons reported to-day, regarding the closing of brothels, Lord Winterton said, the Prostitution Act did not purport to suppress brothels, "which step, it was felt, was premature and that the Bombay Legislative Council had negatived a proposal for the extension of the penalties for living on the earnings of prostitutes, to women." This is an inaccurate statement, and it would be interesting to know whether the Under-Secretary made this statement, and whether it was based on any information supplied to him from Bombay.

Lord Winterton anxious to shake off responsibility of Government on this grave question, airily added that "this matter (suppression of brothels) would very naturally be left to the Bombay public and Council, who were fully competent to deal with it." The Bombay public has, at the big public meeting held last under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance and 25 other Associations, asked for the suppression of brothels. The public meeting with Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas as Chairman has urged Government to undertake the necessary legislation for the suppression of brothels. The responsibility now rests with the Government, for no legislation, unless initiated or supported by Government, has the slightest chance of being passed in the Council.

I hope that the Government of Bombay are more alive to their responsibility than the ignorant and truculent Under-Secretary of State.—Yours, etc.,

KANJI DWARKADAS.

Nov. 23.

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PATENT
STEEL
CABINETS.



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AND
OFFICE
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For Safes (2,000 used by Postal Department.)
Steel Cabinets (individual firms purchase by the dozen and thousands used in homes throughout the country).
Steel Shelving (single orders go into rupees tens of thousand.)

CHEAPEST FIRM IN THE LINE

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Beautiful women the whole world over trust their complexions to the care of Iclima Cream.



The Cream of Society

Women of fashion know well that money cannot buy a purer or more delicate cream than Iclima. It not only cleanses the skin—but does permanent good, for alone among face creams it contains the famous Iclima Water from Northern Africa, renowned far and wide for its beautifying properties.

Invisible as air and wholly free from grease, Iclima forms a perfect protection against the harsh, drying influence of hot sun or rough winds. And by a special process of manufacture (taking nine times as long as the preparation of ordinary creams), Iclima is wrought to an exquisite foamy lightness, which makes it the most ethereal of creams and the best base for powder.

Make regular use of Iclima on rising, after washing, before motoring, playing games, or entering the heated atmosphere of theatre or ballroom. You may do so with confidence, for Iclima is guaranteed not to grow hair. For the final touch, use silk-sifted Iclima Face Powder—light as a butterfly's wing, the daintiest powder made.



In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Iclima Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

Food Experts Urge Better Breakfasts

Breakfast most important meal of the day.

To make every part of the body work properly we must supply the right kind of food at the right time. That is why we should always eat a good breakfast every morning before we start the day's work. A good breakfast does not mean eating a lot of food, but selecting food which is well-balanced. Oats properly prepared is an ideal food for breakfast because it contains the correct natural elements to keep our bodies running smoothly and it is one

of the few foods that can be cooked with milk.

Quaker Oats is carefully prepared so that all the natural food value is retained—a portion of this health food supplies in abundance carbohydrates, protein and vitamins. The natural bran is retained so that Quaker Oats is a mild laxative. Throughout the whole of the Quaker Oats process and packing no human hands touch the product.

Quaker Oats is packed in a special container so that it reaches you in perfect condition. There is no deterioration or contamination.

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AT A MODERATE PRICE

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AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.

It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind. Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various District and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

S. S. SANT "TUKARAM" AND "JAYANTI"

GOVT. REQUESTED TO INSTITUTE INQUIRY

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsav Mandal was held in Heerji Vani Chawl No. 18 on Tuesday, the 22nd, instant at 8-30 a.m. under the presidency of Mr. Kesarkar. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The Lok. Tilak Utsav-Mandal expresses its deep sympathy with the relatives of those that perished on board the steamer "Sant Tukaram" in the dangerous cyclone that passed over the Western Coast on the 12th instant and also with the relatives of the victims of the steamer "Jayanti" which is still untraceable.

(2) The meeting requests the Government to make a thorough inquiry regarding the loss of both these steamers and particularly urges that such accidents should, as far as possible, be avoided and cautioned against, that some help should be given to the relatives of the deceased, and to those who helped the survivors safe to the shore. The meeting also expresses sympathy with the Indian Co-operative Navigation Co. and the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. at the loss of their steamers.

(3) The meeting authorises the Secretary to forward copies of the resolutions to the Press, the Government, and the Companies.

MANDVI ARTS EXHIBITION

VARIETY OF ARTICLES PROMISED ON STALLS

BHUJ, Nov. 23.

Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Bhuj, wires:

I am glad to announce that at the Cutchi Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Mandvi, Gosain Lachhugurjee of Ridhigarji Math is kindly putting on view old precious jewelry. Seth Bhji Shivji of Mundra is sending all varieties of Cutchi cotton and the cutlery manufacturers of Reha and Manjal their cutlery articles. Dr. Gopalji of Kotada, Messrs. Joshi and Maheshwarprasad of Bhuj are occupying special stalls for their indigenous medicines and sundry industries. Shree Damji Wachharaj is to give spinning, carding and weaving demonstration. A special Cutchi ship model is under preparation. Well-known sunbathing and sun-cooking machines designed by Maiya Anandlahary will be shown in operation. Other promises are anticipated.

MERCHANTS AND BOYCOTT

U. P. CHAMBERS RESOLUTION.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 24.

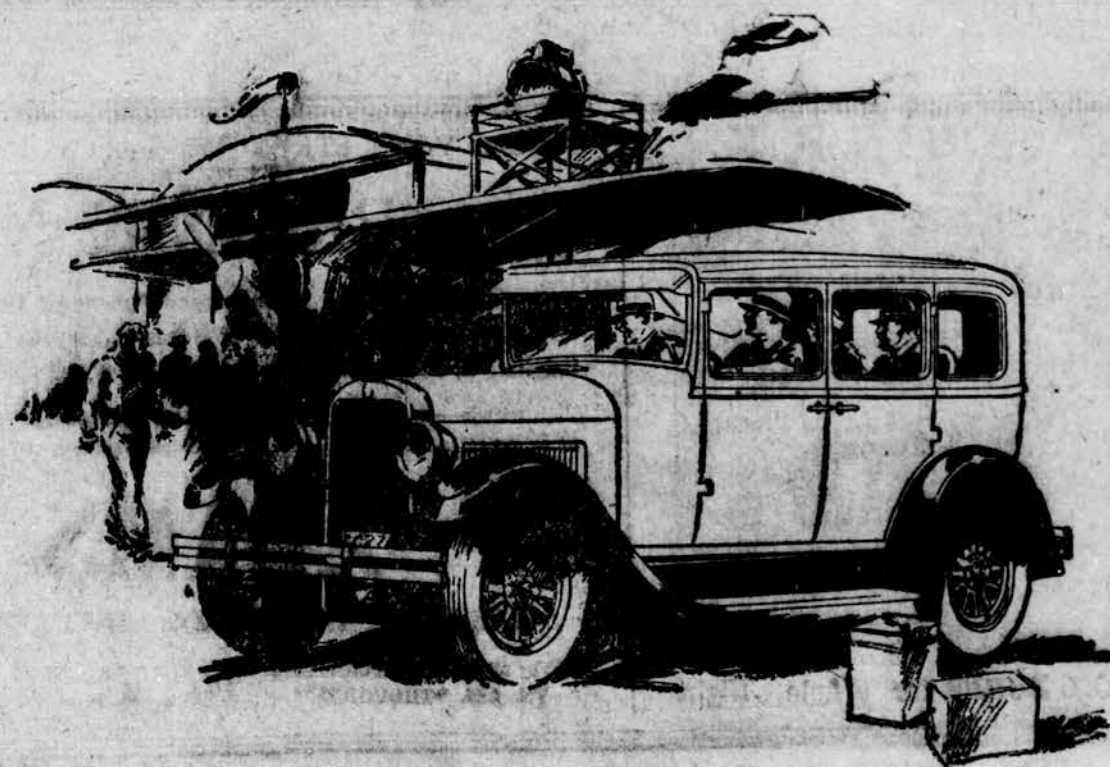
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce have given notice of moving a resolution at the ensuing Madras session of the Commercial and Industrial Congress, exhorting all India Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies not to give evidence before the Statutory Commission and to strongly protest against the exclusion of Indians from the Commission which is a calculated affront to the country.

The Chamber will move some other important resolutions also recommending amendments in the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, in view of the difficulties experienced by the mercantile community, in the matter of the income-tax assessment, urging upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of introducing amendments in the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, to afford sufficient protection against dishonest and fraudulent debtors, recommending to the Government of India the abolition of the super-tax which was purely a war measure.

Further, the Chamber strongly protests against Sir Clement Hindlay's term of office as Chief Commissioner, Railways, having been extended since this extension has defeated the legitimate demand of the Legislative Assembly and the Indian public opinion that at least one Indian member should be appointed on the Railway Board. It also emphatically protests against the action of the Secretary of State for India in interfering with the Reserve Bank scheme at such an advanced stage, and declares that all fiscal questions should be left to be determined by the Government of India in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premamandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unimpaired Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Rs. 1. Annual Life-Reading Rs. 3; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life-Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., B.L., B.Sc., B.Ed., Street, Room No. 11, Calcutta N. P. Chowd.



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The beautiful pastel colors that distinguish Dodge Brothers new Four are decidedly a modern touch.

At a time when bright colors and attractive lines were never more in demand, Dodge Brothers present this brilliant Four, unequalled for smart appearance by any car of comparable price.

Steering is specially geared for balloon tires. This feature, together with the new, improved clutch and standard gear-shift, accounts in large measure for the car's unusual ease of handling under all traffic conditions.

Because it exactly meets today's motoring requirements, this new Four is meeting the most enthusiastic reception ever accorded a product by Dodge Brothers.

Touring Car	..	..	Rs. 3,750/-
Special touring car	..	..	3,950/-
Special sedan	..	..	4,500/-
Deluxe sedan	..	..	4,850/-

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DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.



In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. At-

tached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY. "We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4



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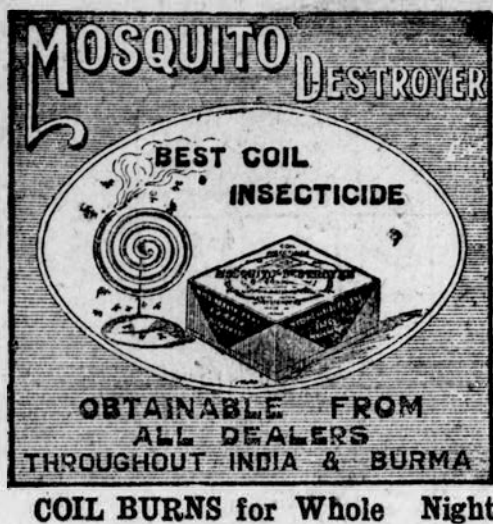
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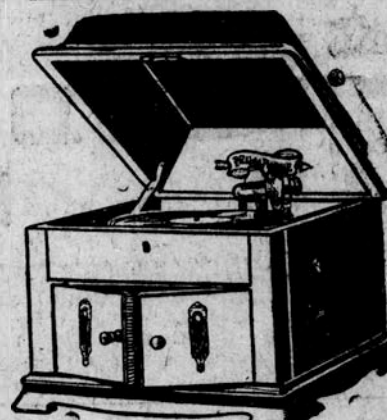
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